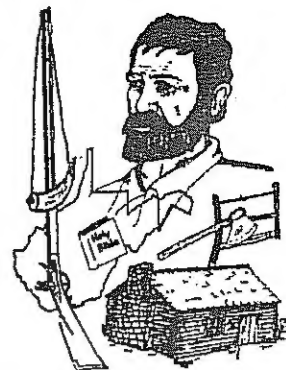


# HACKER'S CREEK JOURNAL



**2002-2003 Volume XXI, Issue 3**

Published by Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants, Inc.  
An Historical & Genealogical Society of Central West Virginia  
Organized in 1982

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# HACKER'S CREEK JOURNAL

Volume XXI, Issue 3, 2003

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HCPD  
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# Jots from JOY

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**By Joy Stalnaker**  
**HCPD Executive Director**

I'm frequently asked my secret for doing several things at one time. I tend to say, "I don't know"; but, when I think about it, I realize that I owe my energy, first of all, to God – He gifted me – and secondly, to my parents and all those other ancestors who passed their DNA down to me. While I'm not really "tireless", I do enjoy working. Recently, my schedule has been fuller than usual – though much of what I have been doing is for others than HCPD. You see, I semi-retired from HCPD on May 1 when I cut back to twenty hours a week and started getting my Social Security. Besides spending more time with my husband, much of the rest of my time has been devoted to making things happen at the former Weston State Hospital, the largest hand-cut blue sandstone building in the world, which has been vacant since 1994.

I am local project manager for the Weston Hospital Task Force (WHTF), a governor-appointed group which manages a \$1.5 million grant to stabilize the building, as well as chairperson of the Weston Hospital Revitalization Committee (WHRC).

HCPD has been a partner in making things happen at the hospital during the past couple of years by permitting our staff to give telephone and secretarial support and providing meeting space for the WHTF. During that time, HCPD has made a few bucks by preparing (and being paid for) lunches served to those who attend the meetings and by selling books and "sassparilly" at events held at the hospital.

Recently the WHRC signed an agreement with the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Services to lease 2700 square feet of the central tower area of the building for museum space and a visitors center. Starting the first weekend in June, the WHRC has been giving guided tours of the building every Saturday and Sunday. On week evenings, with help from twenty or thirty volunteers we have been cleaning and fixing and making the spaces we will use ready for company. We have a long way to go, but we'll make it . . . one of these days.

Another project on my plate in recent days has been co-chair of the Weston Gold Dollar Days Festival which was held the last weekend in June. The event commemorates the "borrowing, er. . . stealing" of \$27,000 in gold from the Exchange Bank of Virginia on June 30, 1861 by the 7<sup>th</sup> Ohio Volunteer Regiment and the placing of that money in the hands of the Reorganized Government of Virginia for a start-up treasury for the government which eventually became the new State of West Virginia. Besides a re-enactment of the robbery on Saturday, there was a mock skirmish on Sunday and dinner with "Stonewall" **JACKSON**, Yankee sister Laura **JACKSON ARNOLD**, and President and Mrs. **LINCOLN**, all of whom were portrayed in first person by look-alikes from around the Mountain State.

Dinner was followed by a Civil War Ball held by the fountain in the courtyard beneath the tower of the old hospital. About 1500 people attended some or all of the event held on the hospital grounds and on the streets of Weston.

I continue to work on the history of the Fifteenth West Virginia. It is slow going, but someday it will be finished.

HCPD staff has increased by one this summer, thanks to a person who has been placed with us by the West Virginia Council on Aging. The program places a qualified senior citizen on staff of a non-profit organization for two purposes – to train the senior to enter the work force and to aid the non-profit in their purpose. Our new person is Jill **WILFONG BURR**, a native of Buckhannon who now resides in Shadybrook, Weston. Jill answers phones, meets and works with visitors, and does other tasks as assigned. We are all grateful for her help.

Thanks to a grant received from the Peters family, we have had more than 700 glass plates printed and then scanned to disk. These plates, part of the Archie **ELLIS** collection, survived the 1985 flood in a garage in Kitsonville. When HCPD acquired them, they were stuck together. Andy Sleigh carefully separated them. HCPD then stored them awaiting funding to print them. That came in the form of the Peters grant.

Now, in an effort to help us identify the images, four volunteers are converting the scanned images to a format to be placed on our website. We have been able to determine that the images were taken in various locations in Central and North Central Virginia, with some coming from Reedsville, Fairmont, Clarksburg, and perhaps Morgantown as well as Weston. From identifiable buildings and clothing worn by subjects, the images appear to have been made in the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

At the same time, we have acquired about three hundred additional printed images which were created from negatives that were a part of the Ellis Collection as given to a local high school teacher for use by his students. The negatives were mostly nitrates and were very unstable. In 1998, the West Virginia Archives and History Library printed the negatives, created new negatives from the prints, destroyed the unstable negatives, gave the prints back to the teacher, and retained the new negatives. Until recently the prints were stored at the Lewis County High School, but they have now been placed on permanent loan at HCPD.

This summer, with help from my granddaughter Whitney **GILCHRIST**, we have added a new dimension to this new collection by scanning the images and placing them on CD's, thus making them easier to share. Our biggest problem with this collection is that only a small portion of the images have names of subjects as part of the file. We hope to make these more generally available and, with help from the community, identify the people and places. Most of these images date to the late 1930s through the early '50s.

The remainder of the summer is going to be a busy one. . . we have Jubilee (similar to a fair, but no carnival rides) at Jackson's Mill on Labor Day and we're planning a yard sale for some time in October. Meanwhile, folks, have a wonderful Fall!

*Joy*



# Prose from the President

By Mary Creamer

By the time you read this, Gathering will be over and we will be heading toward our winter season. Winter is, traditionally, a great time for genealogy- at least for members of HCPD.

Although it is not the best time to travel, stomp cemeteries, or visit libraries and court houses, it is a great time to organize what you have, find brick walls or incomplete information, and make queries. It is also a great time to make some five-generation charts or Family Group Records and submit them to us for publication.

Many of us know how valuable HCPD-L, our internet list, can be in this endeavor. Our entire organization, on list or not, is an extremely valuable resource. Even those who are not directly related may have information or resource materials which will open doors for you.

So, what I would like each of you to do, if you have not already done so, is send us a list of your surnames, names of your primary West Virginians, names of resource materials (books, etc.) that you have that you would be willing to use to help other members. We keep this information at the library, and some of it is available on the members-only website. Once you have done that, find your problem areas and query HCPD or HCPD members to see whether assistance is available.

Members on HCPD-L already do this with each other, so those of you who are not on the list may wish to consider joining it.

Lastly, remember to pay your 2004 dues. Anyone who has used the Internet to do genealogical research knows that there is at least as much bad information out there as there is good information. The only way to get really valid information is to have documentation from valid sources. Yes, Internet research is much easier and, if you use the Internet for other purposes, basically free. However, one runs the risk of making serious mistakes if one relies on undocumented information. Recently, I thought I had broken down a brick wall, only to find that the person whose information I was viewing had my elusive relative married to a man 125 years her senior!!! The validity of research and the caring concern one finds in HCPD makes our membership fee extraordinarily reasonable. Our volunteer staff at the library is ready and eager to help you. All you need to do is write, e-mail, or phone.

Let's all dig in this winter and get organized. There are other HCPD members who are willing and able to help you do this if you get bogged down. Let's all create and submit at least 5 Family Group Records and 5 5-generation charts so we can have a couple of new publications.

Have a happy and productive winter season!

*Mary*



# COL. EDWARD JACKSON, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER:

AN ADDRESS ON THE OCCASION OF DEDICATION OF  
REVOLUTIONARY WAR TOMBSTONE MAY 31, 2003, BY HIS  
DESCENDANT, DR. NANCY A. JACKSON

*On May 31, 2003, full military honors were accorded Colonel Edward Jackson, American Revolutionary Soldier July 7, 1776 – October 1781, by the Jane Iew American Legion/Veterans of Foreign Wars when a Revolutionary Tombstone was placed on his grave through the efforts of Steve **CORLEY** and the Veterans Administration Headstone Program. A wreath was laid by Stephen **CASSLE** who ably portrays Lt. General T. J. "Stonewall" Jackson at Jackson's Mill and Civil War events throughout West Virginia and surrounding states. The Trans-Allegheny Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, hosted the event.*

Probably most of you here today think of Colonel Edward **JACKSON** as the grandfather of Stonewall **JACKSON**. I, Nancy **JACKSON**, think of him as being my maternal third great grandfather and my paternal great great uncle. I think of him as someone whose DNA I carry. I also think of him being the grandfather of my great grandfather, Capt. William Dexter **HALL** of the 10th West Virginia, Union Army. I think about William Dexter **HALL** and Stonewall playing together here at **JACKSON's** Mill.

When I close my eyes, I first see Edward **JACKSON** as a young lad of ten years trudging over the mountains from the South Branch of the Potomac in present day Hardy County with his father John and his older brother George. The journey ended at the mouth of Turkey Run on the Buckhannon River at a place now known as the Pringle Tree. It was here that John **JACKSON** made a "tomahawk claim" '.

In the early 1770's, Edward was granted four hundred acres of land on Fink's Run in present day Upshur County. It was in this western frontier that Edward learned the skills necessary for a Revolutionary Soldier. I know nothing about his military duty except that he entered active duty on July 7, 1776 at age seventeen years and was separated from duty in October 1781.

After his active duty, in 1783, at age of 24 he married his first wife, Mary **HADDAN**, the daughter of David **HADDAN**. They lived in Edward's cabin on the Buckhannon River where Mary and Edward had six children. One of these children was David **JACKSON** who became a fur trader in the west. Jackson Hole, Wyoming, and Jackson Lake are named for Edward's son.

Judge **CAMDEN** who had personal knowledge of Edward, describes him as a "stout raw man of great physical power but of ordinary mental capacity, kind and gentle to his friends but a determined enemy". A similar description has also been given of Edward's son Cummins **JACKSON** who was a counterfeiter and the uncle most often associated with "Stonewall".

One might doubt Judge **CAMDEN**'s description of Edward as having "ordinary mental capacity" considering some highlights of Col. Edward's life. His daughter stated Edward was 5 ft and 8 or 9 inches tall.

On July 20, 1784 at the first court of Harrison County that met at his brother George's stone house located near Bush's fort, the following entry was made for the court session:

*That Edward **JACKSON** be recommended to the governor as a proper person to fill the office of surveyor, he being of probity and good character*

1783 Appointed assessor and ordered to take the census of the Buckhannon River settlement.

1784 On 10 December 1786, Edward petitioned the Harrison County court for permission to build a mill on land he had purchased. It is believed the land was present day Jackson's Mill.

1787 Randolph County was formed from Harrison. He was a member of the first court held 28 May 1787. He was appointed Justice of the Peace and on the same day was commissioned Captain of the Militia. On 28 May he was nominated and elected as County Surveyor of Randolph County.

1789 He was on the roster for the Grand Jury of the First Superior Court District for Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio and Randolph County.

1790 Commissioned Colonel of the Randolph County Militia.

1793 31 January Colonel Edward was commissioned Sheriff for Randolph County.

1796 In April, his wife Mary died.

1799 Edward married Elizabeth **BRAKE**. It is believed he built the grist mill at Jackson's Mill around this time. He built a home, sawmill and blacksmith shop. Jackson's Mill became a self-contained community and, in 1807, the area's first post office was established on the site. Col. Edward was appointed postmaster.

1803 Represented Harrison County for one term in the Virginia Legislature. At the same time he served as a grand jurist for the Eleventh District, Harrison County.

1809 Edward, jointly with wife and mother, sold 2000 acres of land on the west side of the Buckhannon River to Robert **PATTON**. This land was situated near the present town of Buckhannon.

1810 the census shows Edward in Harrison County next to John **BRAKE**, his father-in-law.

1813 Edward entered into an agreement with his nephew, John George **JACKSON**, to build a saltworks near Clarksburg. While his nephew was attending governmental duties, Edward managed the saltworks enterprise. John George **JACKSON** was disgusted that there was no profit and paid his Uncle Edward \$2800 for his interest in the saltworks and the partnership dissolved.

1814 Edward served the Virginia Legislature for Harrison County.

1815 Edward ran unopposed for the House of Delegates. His main objective was to see that an act was passed to form a new county from the southern part of Harrison. Lewis County was formed 4 Feb. 1817.

1817 Edward surveyed and laid out the town of Weston.

1818 He was a member of the first Board of Education for Lewis County

1819 4 November Edward was appointed school commissioner for Lewis County

1820 Edward was appointed Justice of the Peace for Lewis County

1821 About this time he built the second mill in Upshur County.



1828 Christmas day, Col. Edward, 69 yrs., died at "20 minutes past seven o'clock in the evening." According to the **JACKSON** Reunion Papers: *Col. Edward was a great surveyor and after a hard days work being hot and tired drank from a spring south of a laurel causing his death.*

**His former tombstone in the little cemetery at JACKSON's Mill read:**

*Sacred to the memory of Col. Edward **JACKSON**, who was born March the first day, 1759 and departed this life Dec. 25, 1828 69 years, 9 months and 25 days.*

***The major portion of these highlights, along with primary documentation can be found in the following book.***

Colonel Edward **JACKSON** 1759-1828 Revolution Soldier. History and Genealogy of the Son of Immigrants John and Elizabeth Cummins **JACKSON** His Wives and Families of Mary **HADDAN** and Elizabeth W. **BRAKE** Grandparents of General Stonewall **JACKSON**. Compiled By Nancy Ann **JACKSON**, Ph.D. and Linda **BRAKE** Meyers. Genealogy Publishing Service: Franklin, NC. 1995.

## SCRAPS FROM LONG AGO

Excerpts from Scrapbook of Reva Winemiller Bennett

### HACKER-HINZMAN

*Weston Democrat*, 1933 Miss Helen **HINZMAN** and W. Brooks **HACKER** were united in marriage, Sunday, April 16, by the Rev. Hugh D. **PICKETT** in the parsonage of the First Baptist church of Fairmont. Rev. H. D. **PICKETT** read the single ring ceremony. Ralph **HINZMAN**, brother of the bride, and Miss 'Jerry' **FURMAN**, a close friend, were the witnesses.

The bride graduated from Weston high school with the class of 1931 and attended Glenville State business college and at the present time is employed as bookkeeper with the Worth **LINGER** and company of Weston. The couple will make their home at 620 West Second Street (Weston).

### GUM-HENRY

*Weston Democrat*, 1933. . . announcement was made here this week of the marriage of Miss Virginia **HENRY** and Lawrence **GUM** at Oakland, Md., on December 1, 1931, with the Rev. Mr. **DAWSON**, Methodist Protestant minister, officiating.

Mrs. **GUM** is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Madison **HENRY** of Roanoke. She graduated from Weston high school in the class of 1931, and during her high school career was actively affiliated with girls' athletics.

Mr. **GUM**, a son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. **GUM**, of Haleville, is prominent in boxing activities in this section of West Virginia. He graduated from Weston high school in 1931. He has appeared on many local boxing cards as "Johnnie" **GUM**. He also participated in the Golden Glove boxing tournament in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1931. During the past year he was in charge of boxing and wrestling at Salem college.

Mr. and Mrs. **GUM** will soon move to Salem to make their home during the coming school term while Mr. **GUM** is again employed at the college.

# UNCLAIMED WEST VIRGINIA CIVIL WAR UNION MEDALS

**T**he young state of West Virginia, which separated from the Confederate state of Virginia to become a Union state during the Civil War, authorized the minting of 26,099 medals in 1866 to be presented to veterans of West Virginia's Union regiments. (No medals were issued for Confederate soldiers.) The majority of the medals were distributed as soon as they were received by the state in 1867 to the veterans or their families; however, many medals went unclaimed when the soldier or his family could not be located. Although they had served in West Virginia military units, some soldiers were from other states, while a sizeable number of West Virginians moved away, often to western states and territories, following the end of the bitter and bloody conflict. Others may have belonged to companies whose officers were less diligent in trying to find their men in order to present the honors.

Originally held by the Adjutant General's Office, the medals, in their original cardboard boxes with the soldiers' names written on the lid, were eventually transferred to the State Archives. Over the years, repeated attempts have been made by state historians and archivists to publicize the existence of the medals still held in the state's safekeeping. Around 4000 West Virginia Union Civil War medals remain unclaimed 135 years later. A medal can still be claimed today by a proven descendant of the Civil War veteran for whom the award was intended. Please note that there are no generic medals-each medal is inscribed with the name and service unit of the soldier for whom it was intended.

Fredrick H. **ARMSTRONG**, current state historian, described the medals in a *West Virginia History* article, Volume 45 (1984), pages 219-222, excerpt as follows:

*These medals of honor for West Virginia Union soldiers were "tokens of respect " designed on the Ohio veteran and Crimean War medal patterns. The finely bronzed medals of copper were struck in three categories at a cost not to exceed one dollar each.*

The greatest number of medals struck were Class I- "Honorably Discharged "-which have the figure of Liberty, scantily draped, to the right, with both arms extended In the right-hand is a laurel wreath which she is about to place upon the head of a soldier, who is stepping forward to be crowned; and in the left-hand she is holding a scroll which the soldier is receiving. Behind Liberty is the American eagle and behind the soldier is a box of growing cereals. In addition to the legend, motto and figure from the state's seal are the dates 1861 and 1865 and the name of J **SIGEL**, one of the artists responsible for the medal's design (this being the same for all three medals).

*The Class II- "Killed in Battle "-medals show a battle scene with a mounted officer with sword drawn leading a charge of United States soldiers with fixed bayonets and flag flying. Also on the field is a dismounted cannon, and dead bodies and fleeing troops.*

*Class III- "For Liberty "-medals issued for those officers and soldiers who had died of disease and wounds received in battle, have a catafalque on which are the words "Died in the Defense of his Country. " To the right of this is the properly draped figure of Liberty holding a drum and to the left a soldier with his right arm in a sling.*

*The reverse of all three medals has a wreath of laurel inscribed within, with the words "Presented by the State of West Virginia, " and the name "A **DEMAREST**, N. Y " All three medals are suspended from a bronzed pin, a scroll, on which the words of the classification of the medal are inscribed and to which is attached the letters WV, interlaced, and a red, white and blue ribbon one-eighth inches wide by four inches long. In sunken letters in the milling edge of each medal is the soldier's name, rank company and regiment. "*

The names and service information imprinted in the edge of the medals is the basis for the periodically updated list of unclaimed medals available for reference in a printed format in a notebook in the Archives and History Library, and on the Internet as posted on the Archives and History Web site. (Medals lists have been published in the past in *West Virginia History* and other publications, but a number of the medals so listed have been claimed since then.) If you think a member of your family may have qualified for one of these medals, based upon his service in the Union Army out of West Virginia, check the list to see if his name appears. If you find a name that occurs in your family in that time period, and you would like to submit a claim for the medal, you will need to establish a documented line of descent, beginning *with yourself* and leading back to the veteran in question. Copies of documents such as birth, death, marriage, will, deed, census and other public records must be submitted as proof of relationships. Bible records, diaries, marriage announcements or obituaries may also be used when public records are unavailable. A family tree chart or a family history book is not sufficient in itself. You must present the supporting documents as well. Likewise, although copies of your ancestor's service and pension records will be helpful in proving your claim, they are not enough by themselves-you must trace *your* relationship to the original soldier.

Medals of soldiers who died without offspring or who have no surviving descendants may be claimed by other relatives, such as descendants of the soldier's siblings. Again, your relationship must be established through documentation. A six-month waiting period is observed once a medal claim application has been submitted in order to allow for verification of possible closer relationship of the claim, and to give other descendants the opportunity to place claims as well. At the end of the waiting period the medal will be awarded to the closest descendant. If two applicants for the medal have equal claims, the person whose application was received first will obtain the medal.

To read Mr. **ARMSTRONG**'s complete *West Virginia History* article, to learn how to submit a claim, to print a copy of the claim application, or to view the list of names for unclaimed medals, go to the Archives and History Web site at <http://www.wvculture.org/history>.

Linda **FLUHARTY**, who maintains several excellent Web sites regarding West Virginia history and genealogy, offers *The Civil War Medals of West Virginia*, a listing of medals and their current owners, as well as information about the soldiers to whom the medals were originally issued, found at [rootsweb.com/~wvmarsha/cwmedals.htm](http://rootsweb.com/~wvmarsha/cwmedals.htm). Entries usually cite how the medal was obtained, whether passed down in the family, purchased or claimed from the West Virginia State Archives. The site also includes the text of *The*

*History of the West Virginia Civil War Medals*, by the Reverend Horace Edwin **HAYDEN**, 1881.

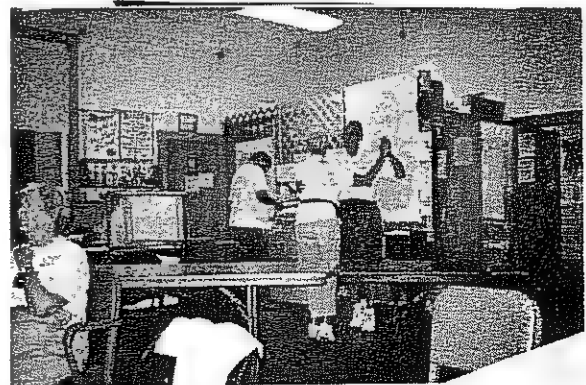
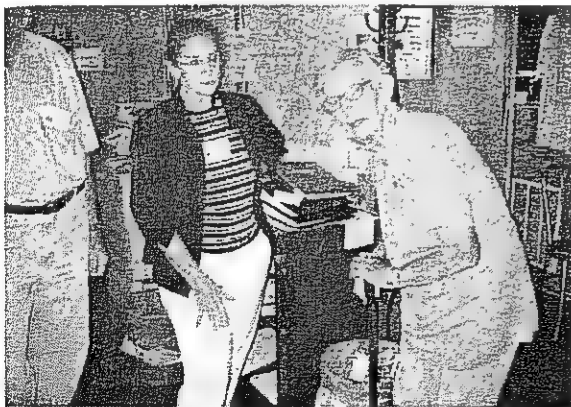
West Virginia Civil War medals also turn up for sale through antique and collectible dealers, various on-line auction houses, and military collectible Web sites. The unclaimed medals held by the West Virginia State Archives are not for sale.

*Reprinted with permission from **West Virginia Archives & History News**, Volume III, No. 10, December 2002*

## AND THE WINNER IS!!! HCPD Cat Quilt at the North Pole

Even Santa has family connections to HCPD. The cat quilt which was made last winter by several members of HCPD and raffled during our annual gathering in August was won by Joan Erickson, a resident of North Pole, Alaska. The quilt raffle garnered more than \$700 for our HCPD operating budget. Thanks, everyone, who either helped make the quilt or purchased raffle tickets. It takes everyone working together to move our organization forward.

## GATHERING 2003



# PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS ON MICROFILM AT STATE LIBRARY

**From the editor of WV Archives and History News:** The West Virginia Archives and History news had a predecessor of the same title in the early 1990's. This article is a reprint of a 1993 article about a portion of the A&H microfilm collection, with an update.

The General Assembly of Virginia enacted a tax law revision in 1782 to provide a statewide enumeration of personal property and land for every county, with the revenue to be applied to the operation of the Virginia government. Taxes were assessed between March and April of each year and were payable by the end of December. Four copies of the tax lists were prepared and placed with the local tax commissioner, county clerk, sheriff and Auditor of Public Accounts.

In 1808, the General Assembly ordered the tax commissioners not to compile lists of eligible taxpayers or to collect taxes. Therefore, no personal property tax lists exist for this year.

Early tax lists recorded the name of the person paying taxes, the names of white male tithables over 21, the number of white male tithables between 16 and 21, and the total number of slaves and such information as animals and carriages owned. Free blacks are listed by name and usually denoted as "free" or "FN." The amount of tax due was reported in pounds, shillings and pence until 1810.

By 1850, tax records contained the following information in columns: names of persons responsible for the tax, number of free males 16 and older, number of slaves over 16, number of white males aged 21, number of free black males between 21 and 55, number of slaves 12 and older, horses and mules, cattle, sheep and hogs, carriages, coaches, wagons and buggies, watches, clocks, pianos and harps, gold and silver plate and jewelry, household and kitchen furniture. Solvent bonds and securities, capital invested in manufacturing, interest over \$6.00 from bonds or public corporations, income in money over \$100 from salary, fees or allowances, annual rents of more than \$100 for toll bridges or ferries, and exemptions are also recorded.

Personal property tax lists are valuable to genealogists for a number of reasons. They may provide an alternate source in the instances when a county's wills, deeds or similar records have been destroyed. They will also distinguish between junior and senior members of a family. Women will sometimes appear as property owners in their own right or as widows of property owners. Researching annual tax records may determine when an ancestor left a particular area or when he or she died. The taxpayer's name will remain on the list with the notation "deceased" or "estate" until the estate is settled.

[Article written by Christine M. **KREISER**, reprinted from *West Virginia Archives and History News*, July 1993.]

For additional information about personal property tax records held by the Library of Virginia, some of which are available on microfilm in the West Virginia Archives and History

Library, visit the Library of Virginia Web site at [www.Lva.lib.va.us/whatwehave/tax/rn3\\_persprop.htm](http://www.Lva.lib.va.us/whatwehave/tax/rn3_persprop.htm). A paper copy of this research guide, *Using Personal Property Tax Records in the Archives at the Library of Virginia*, Research Notes Number 3, is also available for your reference in the Archives and History Library. When reading the guide, keep in mind that the references to library holdings are to the collection of the *Library of Virginia*, not the West Virginia Archives and History Library. Refer to the following list to see which records are available for your use on microfilm in the West Virginia Archives and History Library.

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS  
WV ARCHIVES HOLDINGS  
SEPTEMBER 2002  
(No lists compiled for 1808)  
*Bolded counties are West Virginia Counties*

<b><u>COUNTIES</u></b>			
<b>Barbour</b>	<b>1843-1860</b>	<b>Hardy</b>	<b>1786-1861</b>
Bath	1863-1870	<b>Harrison</b>	<b>1785-1860</b>
Bedford	1851-1853	Harrisonburg	1851-1855
	1869-1870	Henrico	1851-1853
Berkeley	1783-1861	Isle of Wight	1868-1870
Bland	1861-1863	<b>Jackson</b>	<b>1831-1861</b>
	1865-1870	James City	1851-1861
<b>Boone</b>	<b>1847-1857</b>		1865-1870
	1860	<b>Jefferson</b>	<b>1802-1861</b>
Botetourt	1851	<b>Kanawha</b>	<b>1791-1861</b>
	1868-1870	King George	1851-1864
<b>Braxton</b>	<b>1836-1861</b>	<b>Lewis</b>	<b>1817-1860</b>
<b>Brooke</b>	<b>1797-1860</b>	<b>Logan</b>	<b>1824-1860</b>
<b>Cabell</b>	<b>1809-1860</b>	Loudoun	1851-1852
<b>Calhoun</b>	<b>1856-1860</b>	<b>Marion</b>	<b>1842-1860</b>
Campbell	1857-1860	<b>Marshall</b>	<b>1836-1850</b>
<b>Clay</b>	<b>1859-1861</b>		<b>1855-1860</b>
Craig	1851-1861	Mason	1805-1860
Dinwiddie	1870	Mathews	1851-1857
<b>Doddridge</b>	<b>1840-1855</b>		1869-1870
	<b>1858-1860</b>	<b>McDowell</b>	<b>1860-1863</b>
Fairfax	1869-1870	Mecklenburg	1851-1853
<b>Fayette</b>	<b>1831-1861</b>	<b>Mercer</b>	<b>1837-1863</b>
<b>Gilmer</b>	<b>1845-1860</b>	Middlesex	1851-1857
<b>Greenbrier</b>	<b>1782-1863</b>	<b>Monongalia</b>	<b>1783-1860</b>
Greene	1851-1857	<b>Monroe</b>	<b>1799-1863</b>
<b>Hampshire</b>	<b>1782-1860</b>	Montgomery	1856-1857
<b>Hancock</b>	<b>1849-1860</b>	<b>Morgan</b>	<b>1820-1861</b>
Hanover	1868-1870	New Kent	1863
		<b>Nicholas</b>	<b>1818-1861</b>



Norfolk	1849-1854
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>1811-1860</b>
Orange	1782-1800
<b>Pendleton</b>	<b>1782-1863</b>
Pittsylvania	1782-1797 1870
<b>Pleasants</b>	<b>1851-1860</b>
<b>Pocahontas</b>	<b>1822-1860</b> <b>1870</b>
Powhatan	1782-1786 1870
<b>Preston</b>	<b>1821-1860</b>
Prince Edward	1782-1809
Pulaski	1847-1850
<b>Putnam</b>	<b>1848-1856</b> <b>1870</b>
<b>Raleigh</b>	<b>1851-1861</b>
<b>Randolph</b>	<b>1787-1861</b>
Rappahannock	1833-1836
<b>Ritchie</b>	<b>1843-1861</b>
<b>Roane</b>	<b>1856-1861</b>
Roanoke	1838-1850
Rockbridge	1782-1786
Sussex	1842-1850
<b>Taylor</b>	<b>1844-1860</b>
Tazewell	1851-1853 1868-1870
<b>Tucker</b>	<b>1857-1860</b>
<b>Tyler</b>	<b>1815-1837</b> <b>1851-1870</b>
<b>Upshur</b>	<b>1851-1870</b>
Washington	1792 1869-1870
<b>Wayne</b>	<b>1842-1861</b>
<b>Webster</b>	<b>1860</b>
Westmoreland	1782-1815 1843-1858
<b>Wetzel</b>	<b>1846-1870</b>
<b>Wirt</b>	<b>1848-1870</b>
Wise	1869-1870
<b>Wood</b>	<b>1801-1860</b>
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>1851-1861</b>
Wythe	1793-1801 1851-1854

#### CITIES

<b>Wheeling</b>	<b>1838-1860</b>
Winchester	1851-1854

Most of the Virginia county lists are partial lists that just happened to be included on the same roll as the West Virginia county lists that we purchased.

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# MORE ON BATAAN

## Submitted by Ruth Highland

Submitter's Note: I found this article and would like to share it with you. I'm sure, as with any war, there are horrible stories. My maternal uncle, Walter **HAWKINS**, was in Viet Nam and I've heard some of the things he's had to say; some of the memories he lives with on a daily basis. For those of you who remember and those of you who don't, read this article. It is so eye opening.

### **Bataan, Corregidor, and the Death March: In Retrospect**

"Introduction: This article was submitted by Richard M. **GORDON** of Burnt Hills, NY, who writes, "While numerous articles have been written on Bataan, Corregidor, and 'The Death March,' I believe that my article dispels several myths found in other writings...I am a firm believer in historical accuracy. The myth concerning who was on the Bataan Death March must be dispelled." **GORDON** was a defender of Bataan, a survivor of the Death March, Camps O'Donnell, and Cabanatuan. He is writing a book on his experiences in the Philippines from October 1940 to October 1945, when he was liberated in Japan.

The recollection of these historic events should elicit memories of the early dark days of World War II. Our fleet had just been crippled at Pearl Harbor. Hong Kong and Singapore had fallen. Whatever the Japanese military had touched "turned to gold." The one bright spot in those dismal days was the Philippine Islands, where Americans and Filipinos were making a stand on Bataan, Corregidor, and the southern islands of the Philippines. Such resistance would disrupt the Japanese military timetable of the conquest of the South Pacific and gain valuable time for the United States to recover from Japan's initial onslaught.

Each event, however, was different from the other and the difference often spelled life or death for the participants. Bataan was not synonymous with Corregidor, mistaken belief to the contrary. As a result of this misbelief for the past 40-odd years, many have assumed Bataan, Corregidor, and the Death March to be interrelated. Corregidor had very little relationship with Bataan; it had no connection with the Death March whatsoever. Such a mistaken belief has been spawned by numerous writings.

An example of such misinformation can be found in the writings of a noted historian, William **MANCHESTER** author of "American Caesar," a biography of General Douglas **MACARTHUR**. **MANCHESTER** is widely accepted as a "meticulous researcher," yet he commits an unforgivable sin in his writing on the subject of Corregidor. In his book, **MANCHESTER** writes, "On May 6, a terrible silence fell over Corregidor. White flags were raised from every flagstaff that was still standing and the triumphant Japanese moved their eleven thousand captives to Bataan. The next day began the brutal Death March."

Aside from the error in the number of prisoners taken on Corregidor, **MANCHESTER** made several glaring mistakes in the above quote. Error number one, the captives were not taken to Bataan, but, instead, to Manila, where they were forced to march through the streets of that city to impress the Filipino with the might of the Japanese military forces. Error number two by **MANCHESTER**: When Corregidor fell on May 6, 1942, the last of the Death Marchers had already entered the hellhole called Camp O'Donnell on April 24, 1942, twelve days before the surrender of Corregidor. The POWs, from the Death March, arrived in Camp O'Donnell everyday from April 12, 1942 up to April 24, 1942. After the 24th of April, a few scattered groups did arrive. Error number

three: Captives on Corregidor did not leave the island for two weeks' time, pending the surrender of Fil-American forces in the southern islands of the Philippines.

**MANCHESTER**, however, is not alone in his misconception of what occurred in the days following the fall of Bataan, and its subsequent Death March. In 1982, a joint resolution of Congress, perhaps following **MANCHESTER's** writings of 1980, made the same mistake when honoring the men of Bataan and Corregidor who made the Death March. Obituaries of men who were captured on Corregidor often indicate that the individual made the Death March. Such information obviously comes from the relatives of the deceased, who also were misinformed.

One can readily see how powerful myths can be. Someone once said, "When history becomes legend, print the legend." The Corregidor garrison did not participate in the Death March, despite any belief to the contrary.

About 1,200 survivors of Bataan are alive today. In perhaps ten years, they will all be gone. Most, if not all, would like to leave behind them the truth that was Bataan. To do less would dishonor those men who died in both events.

April 9, 1989, has been selected, as "Former Prisoner of War Day." Obviously that date has been selected to recall the day that Bataan fell, with the subsequent capture of the largest military force in US military history. It is important, however, to point out that the "Battling Bastards of Bataan" did not surrender, as some of us are prone to say, but were surrendered. A vast difference exists between the two terms. In fairness to the men of Bataan, and Corregidor, the difference must be emphasized. Specific orders were given to the Bataan garrison to surrender. Initially, some commanders refused to do so and were threatened with court-martial if they failed to obey a lawful order.

The reasons for the surrender order, given by Major General Edward P. **KING**, commanding officer of the forces on Bataan, were many. Time and space do not allow a lengthy explanation of the situation that compelled General **KING** to give such an order. Suffice to say that only two days' rations for his troops remained. Medication to treat the countless number of Bataan defenders suffering from the deleterious effects of malaria were exhausted. Ammunition of every type was about to run out. Weak, diseased, starving soldiers lacked the physical strength to mount a counter-attack ordered by General Jonathan **WAINWRIGHT**, on Corregidor. Continuous aerial bombardment and artillery barrages for several consecutive days, unanswered, had left the men of Bataan reeling like a prize fighter who had absorbed too many punches. To prevent a "slaughter" of his troops, General **KING** opted to surrender. Later, in a gathering of his men in prison, Camp O'Donnell, **KING** told them, "You did not surrender, I did. That responsibility is mine and mine alone."

To begin to understand the fall of Bataan and the aftermath, the Death March, one must know what led to its fall. When the Japanese invaded the Philippine Islands in December 1941, with their 14th Army consisting of two full divisions (the 16th and 18th), five anti-aircraft battalions, three engineering regiments, two tank regiments, and one battalion of medium artillery, led by Lt. General Masaharu **HOMMA**, they faced a defending force of ten divisions of the Philippine Army. Numerically speaking, the advantage belonged to the defenders. What appears to be an advantage, however, was in reality a disadvantage: one that hastened the fall of Bataan and one that contributed to thousands of deaths in O'Donnell's prison camp.

At the end of the first week in December 1941, the Philippine forces consisted of 20,000 regulars and 100,000 totally raw reservists, most of who were called to the colors within the three months preceding the war. The training of their artillerymen, so vital in any military action, did not take place until after the outbreak of hostilities. Many of these troops were illiterate and lacked the ability to communicate with each other. The enlisted men spoke their native dialect, depending on

the area they were from; the officers spoke English, Spanish, or the so-called national language, Tagalog. Unfortunately, Tagalog was spoken mainly in and around Manila, the country's capital. Weapons such as the British Enfield rifle of World War I were obsolete. Uniforms consisted of fiber helmets (the men were never issued steel helmets), canvas shoes, short-sleeve shirts, and short pants, hardly suitable for the jungles of Bataan and their surprisingly cold nights.

In addition to the Philippine Army, Bataan's forces consisted of 11,796 Americans and several regiments of Philippine Scouts who had been part of the United States Army in the Philippines for many years prior to the war. These were magnificent soldiers, well trained, loyal, and dedicated to the war effort. Led by American officers, they repeatedly distinguished themselves in the four months of combat. Adding to the number of military in Bataan were civilians who fled the advancing Japanese. They entered Bataan of their own free will, yet they had to be fed from military supplies.

Forced to feed such a large number of military and civilians, food became an immediate and critical problem to the command. Tons of precious rice were left in the warehouses upon the withdrawal into Bataan and were destroyed by the Japanese. Americans accustomed to "stateside chow" found themselves (mid-January) on half-rations along with the Filipino soldiers. A month later, these rations were cut again (1,000 calories per day) and consisted of rice and fish, or what little meat could be found. Most of the meat came from the horses and mules of the 26th Cavalry, Philippine Scouts, or the Philippine beast of burden, the carabao, or water buffalo. Occasionally monkeys, snakes, etc., supplemented the diet. Malaria ran rampant in Bataan, one of the most heavily mosquito-infested areas in the world at that time. Medication to offset the effects of that disease began to disappear early in the campaign.

On April 3, 1942, General HOMMA finally launched his long-awaited (by both the Japanese high command and the Americans) final push to crush the Philippines. He easily broke through the final line of resistance of the Fil-American troops on Bataan, but he did so because of the deplorable state of the defending forces facing him.

Food supplies stored on Corregidor often never found their way to the front lines of Bataan, being stolen by hungry rear area troops while the food was enroute in trucks. Hijacking became a common practice along the way. Here may be found the first difference between Bataan and Corregidor. Corregidor troops did not go hungry until their capture by the Japanese. Consequently, the men of Corregidor entered captivity in relatively good health and with very few cases of malaria on record.

Such differences were to have a major impact on who was to survive the prison camps that were to follow. Comparing rosters of units serving on Bataan and Corregidor, it was determined that the chances of surviving imprisonment were two in three, if captured on Corregidor, and one in three if captured on Bataan, an obvious substantiation of the differences between the two groups at the time of their capture.

On Corregidor, there were 15,000 American and Filipino troops, consisting of anti-aircraft and coastal defenses, along with the Fourth Marine Regiment, recently arrived from China (December 1941), less a detachment stationed on Bataan, as part of a Naval Battalion. Despite some writings to the contrary, again dealing in "legends," the Fourth Marine Regiment did not participate in the defense of Bataan. Their mission was beach defense on Corregidor. Approximately 43 Marines arrived in Camp O'Donnell after completing the Death March.

Of the 11,796 American soldiers on Bataan on April 3, 1942, about 1,500 remained wounded or sick in Bataan's two field hospitals after the surrender. Others, relatively few, made their way across the two miles of shark-infested waters to Corregidor, where they were assigned to beach defense. About 9,300 Americans reached Camp O'Donnell after completing the Death March.

About 600-650 Americans died on the March. Of the 66,000 Filipino troops, Scouts, Constabulary and Philippine Army units, it can be said the approximately 2,500 of them remained in the hospitals of Bataan; about 1,700 of them escaped to Corregidor, and a small number of them remained on Bataan as work details for the Japanese after the surrender.

Those captured on Bataan on or about April 9, 1942, were in the general area of the town of Mariveles, at the southern tip of the Bataan peninsula. Large fields outside this town were used as staging areas for the thousands of captives, American and Filipino, gathered together.

Mass confusion reigned in these areas and when darkness fell, it became impossible to recognize anyone. In a brief period of time buddies were soon separated and, in many cases, never to see one another again. Two friends from the same unit entered one of these fields and did not know of each other's survival for over 40 years.

Each morning, groups of several hundred would be hustled out on Bataan's, one time, concrete road (National Road) leading north out of the peninsula and began the exodus to prison camp. No design or plans for the group ever materialized. Each sunrise, shouting, shooting, bayoneting, by Japanese, would assemble anyone they could to make up the marching groups.

As a result, individuals generally found themselves among perfect strangers, even if they were fellow Americans. Consequently, a "dog eat dog, every man for himself" attitude soon prevailed. Few helped one another on the March. Those belonging to the same military unit were fortunate, with their buddies helping when needed.

During one group's march, volunteers were sought to carry a stretcher containing a colonel wounded in both legs and unable to walk. Four men offered to help. After hours of carrying the man in a scorching hot sun with no stops and no water, they asked for relief from other marchers. No one offered to pick up the stretcher. Soon, the original four bearers, put down the man and went off on their own. The colonel was last seen by the side of the road begging to be carried by anyone.

After the first day of marching, without food or water, men began to drop out of column. Japanese guards would rush up, shouting commands in Japanese to get back in the group. When that approach failed, shots rang, out killing those who would not or could not rise. Many of those failing to obey the order to march were beheaded by sword wielding-Japanese guards, usually officers and non-coms.

Such actions on the part of the Japanese brought many captives to their feet and they continued the march for a while longer. As each day and night passed without water, the marchers began to break from their group to run to anything that resembled water. Most often they would hurl themselves into a water puddle alongside of the road and lap up, similar to a cat lapping milk from a saucer, the so-called water. The puddles were used by the caribou to coat themselves with mud as a protection against the huge flies constantly about them. Upon rising from the puddle, the water would assume a "clear" state. Needless to say, the water was not potable and drinking of it soon brought on cramps, diarrhea, and eventually dysentery caused by the numerous flies found in the puddle. Such acts continued for each day of the March, lasting from five to ten days, depending upon where one joined the March, and continued until the marchers reached the town of San Fernando, Pampanga, P.I., a distance for most marchers of over 100 kilometers.

Upon reaching San Fernando, the prisoners were forced into 1918 model railroad boxcars (40X8) used in France during World War I. With over 100 men in each car, the Japanese then closed the doors on the prisoners. There was no room to sit down or fall down. Men died in the sweltering cars. Upon arriving in Capas, Tarlac, almost four hours later, the men detrained for Camp O'Donnell, another ten-kilometer walk.

Official figures estimate that between 44,000 and 50,000 of the Filipinos arrived at O'Donnell after completing the March. Between 12,000 and 18,000 of their number are unaccounted for. What happened to them is unknown, but a safe guess is that between 5,000 to 10,000 of them lost their lives on the Death March. The death toll for both Filipinos and Americans, however, did not cease upon reaching O'Donnell. Instead, during the first forty days of that camp's existence, more than 1,500 Americans were to die. At least 25,000 Filipinos died by July 1942 in the same camp. All of the deaths were the direct result of malnutrition on Bataan, disease, and the atrocities committed by the Japanese on the March.

Shortly after the last of these prisoners entered O'Donnell (April 24, 1942), Corregidor fell on May 6. Battered by constant shell fire from Bataan and aerial bombardment, with their supplies running out, **WAINWRIGHT**, successor to **MACARTHUR** as commanding officer of the United States forces in the Philippines, decided his situation was hopeless and surrendered Corregidor and the troops in the southern part of the Philippines. With the establishing of a beach head on Corregidor by the Japanese, he avoided a "bloodbath" that would have most certainly occurred had the Japanese fought their way from the beach to Malinta Tunnel, where most of the defenders of the island had withdrawn.

After two weeks of the famous Japanese "sun treatment" for prisoners, in the sun-baked areas of Corregidor, these troops were taken across Manila Bay to Manila and then by train to Prison camp Cabanatuan, Cabanatuan, P.I. The men were in that camp when the Bataan survivors arrived from Camp O'Donnell in June 1942. The extremely high death rate in that camp prompted the Japanese to make such a move, and thereby allowed the American medical personnel to treat the Filipino prisoners remaining behind until their release beginning in July 1942. The condition of the prisoners arriving in Cabanatuan was such as to shock their fellow Americans from Corregidor. In a short period of time, however, they, too, would feel the full effects of Japanese captivity.

It was not, however, until June 1942 that the men of Bataan and Corregidor began to share a common experience. During the first nine months of Cabanatuan's existence, when the vast majority of the camp's 3,000 American deaths occurred, most of the deaths were men of Bataan, still suffering from the effects of Bataan, the Death March, and Camp O'Donnell. That the men of Corregidor were more fortuitous than their fellow Americans in avoiding starvation, pestilence, and atrocities up to this point is beyond question.

It is the author's hope that by this writing we have contributed to the dispelling of some myths, provided some insight, and recognized those who died on Bataan, and its subsequent Death March. If we leave nothing else behind us, when we leave this earth, let us at least leave behind the truth that was Bataan. Americans on both Bataan and Corregidor share one common bond: they were both prisoners of the Japanese, but so were those captured on Wake Island and elsewhere in the South Pacific. Each group played a distinctive, vital role in World War II. "

By: Maj. Richard M. **GORDON** (USA Ret.)

horyo8@battlingbastardsbataan.com

I have found every story I have read very disheartening, disgusting, and any other adjective you can attach. I now wonder, how many more times through all of the wars in which our loved ones were involved, was the government lax as they were during WWII? How many more men and women suffered because of our government's lack of preparation and/or concern? It makes me so angry in 2003. I can only imagine how angry citizens were during WWII. When posing this statement to my mother, she said people did not know. They weren't given the information like we are today, information that we have come to expect. Even in the age of the internet and high speed access to information, we still only find out what the government will allow. Too much we are still in the dark as in 1942.

In a story in the last issue, I gave information on acquiring military markers. I ordered Ray **BUSH** Jr.'s stone more than a year ago. Upon checking on it, I learned that there is a delay on these markers because of the war in Iraq. My resource was unsure when this marker would arrive.



# THE AKRON, OHIO AREA

A series of e-mails sent to the HCPD-L by Judi Spencer  
(Condensed by Rosie Sheets)

These obituaries are taken from the *Akron Beacon Journal* and include some from 1998, 2000 and 2001. Originally posted during the month of November 2001, these were sent as several different messages. Anyone wishing more information should contact the HCPD Library, 45 Abbotts Run Rd., Horner, WV 26372, where the full text of each of these is on file.

**ROACH**, William Lawrence: 71, of Lumberton, NC, d. August 15, 2000, b. Huntington, WV, Spouse: Lina **ROACH**. Mother: Kathleen **COOPER**. 1 daughter, 2 sons, 1 sister. Sgt. in U.S. Army. Burial at Gardens of Faith Cemetery, Lumberton, NC.

**STAATS**, Estel L.: 92, d. August 17, 2000, b. WV. Spouse: Freda M. **STAATS**. 2 sisters. Burial at Holy Cross Cemetery.

**TURNER**, Arletha (Shag) **SYKES**: 51, d. August 17, 2000, b. July 5, 1949 in Glen White, WV. Spouse: John **TURNER**. Father: Eugene C. **WILLIAMS**; Step-father: Wayne **HEATH**; Mother: Malverine (**SYKES**) **HEATH**. Grandparents: Turner and Myrtle **SYKES**. 3 daughters, 1 son, 2 brothers, 3 sisters. Burial at Glendale Cemetery.

**GRIFFIN**, Rex Scott: 86, d. November 23, 1998, b. July 13, 1912 in Beech, WV. Spouse: Edith B. **GRIFFIN (WEBB)**, d. ?, m. 61 yrs. 1 daughter, 2 sons, 2 brothers, 1 sister. Burial Cloveridge Cemetery in WV.

**TURNER**, Charles "Bud": 84, d. November 22, 1998, b. McMechen, WV. 1 brother. Prentice.

**COFFMAN**, Betty Lou: 67, d. November 23, b. Buckhannon, WV. Spouse: William **COFFMAN**. Parents: Olie and Vinnie **JEFFERIES**. 2 daughters, 3 sons, 1 sister. Burial at Greenlawn Cemetery.

**HEADLEY**, Anna Lee: 98, d. November 22, 1998, b. July 13, 1900 in New Martinsville, WV. Spouse: Burl **HEADLEY**, d. July 6, 1986, m. 63 yrs. 2 sons.

**BRACKIN**, Eva Nell: 77, d. November 20, 1998, b. January 1, 1921 in Chloe, WV. Spouses: (1) David **GIBSON**, d. 1961; (2) Harold R. **BRACKIN**, d. November 18, 1998. Parents: William and Laura **CONLEY**. 1 step-son, 1 brother, 1 sister. Burial at Hillside Memorial Park.

**BROWN**, Lawrence "L.C." "Jeep" C.: 63, d. June 23, 2001, b. Hoult, WV. 1 daughter, 3 sons, 2 brothers, 2 sisters. Burial at Mt. Zion Cemetery, Fairmont, WV.

**CHURCH** Corel W. "Buddy": 69, d. June 22, 2001, b. December 8, 1931 in Grantsville, WV. Spouse: Bonnie (**STINARD**) **CHURCH**, d. September 2000. Parents: Bernard and Dessie (**McCUNE**) **CHURCH**. 1 daughter, 3 sons, 1 brother, 2 sisters. Burial at Hillside Memorial Park.

**BAKSA**, Louise: 91, d. June 20, 2001, b. Elizabeth WV. Spouse: James **BAKSA**. 1 daughter. Burial at Lakewood Cemetery.

**GILLENKIRK** (nee **CLINGERMAN**), Margaret "Peggy": 74, d. June 23, 2001, b. Elkins, WV. Spouse: Joseph L. "Larry" **GILLENKIRK**, d. November 2000. Parents: Holland D. **CLINGERMAN** and Edith E. **WILT**. 1 daughter, 1 son, 5 brothers, 2 sisters. Burial at Crown Hill Memorial Park.

**TOWNSEN**, Iva D.: 96, d. April 28, 2001 in New Carlisle, OH, b. September 28, 1904 in Reedy, WV. Spouse: Otto L. "Bud" **TOWNSEN**. Parents: William and Anne **WYATT**. 1 son. Burial at Hillside Memorial Park.

**CHAFF**, Frank: 84, d. April 26, 2001, b. Morgantown, WV. Spouses: (1) Margaret **KONYA CHAFF**, m. 51 yrs; (2) Joy **TAYLOR CHAFF**. 1 daughter, 1 son, 1 brother, 6 sisters. Burial at Rose Hill Burial Park.

**GRIFFEY**, Robert L.: 75, d. April 25, 2001, b. November 9, 1925 in Richwood, WV. Spouse: Louise (**BLAKE**) **GRIFFEY**, m. 46 yrs. Parents: W. D. and Carrie (**MOLLOHAN**) **GRIFFEY**. 2 daughters, 1 son, 3 sisters. Burial at Craigsville, WV Cemetery.

**CARR**, Lindsey W.: d. April 24, 2001 in Massillon, OH, b. July 24, 1929 in Hendricks, WV. Parents: Wayne and Inva (**PITZER**) **CARR**. 4 daughters, 3 sons, 5 brothers, 1 sister. Barb-Greenlief Funeral Home, Parsons, WV.

**QUEEN**, Edith Mae (**PATTON**): d. April 24, 2001, b. November 11, 1911 in Pear, WV. Spouse: George **QUEEN**. Parents: Fred and Naomi (**PLUMLEY**) **PATTON**. 1 daughter, 3 step-daughters, 2 sons, 1 step-son, 2 sisters. Burial at Rose Hill Park.

**CARTER**, Billy Lee: 75, d. June 17, 2001 in Charleston, WV, b. Braxton Co., WV. Spouse: Rosemary **CARTER**. Parents: Sherman and Gay **CARTER**. 4 daughters, 3 sons, 1 brother, 4 sisters. Burial at Greenlawn Memorial Park.

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### ***Atkinson Story, cont. from page 33***

Roosevelt as a member of the United States Court of Claims.<sup>1</sup> The **ATKINSON**'s survived and triumphed after Mrs. **ATKINSON**'s legal problems, and lived by all accounts, happily into their eighties.

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<sup>1</sup> The American Historical Society: History of West Virginia, Old and New and West Virginia Biography. A Special Staff of Writers. Vol. 3, p2. Chicago and New York. 1923.

# Ralph B. HINZMAN

WESTON -- Ralph B. **HINZMAN**, 91, of Route 2, Weston, WV, died on Tuesday, June 17, 2003, in West Virginia University Hospitals' Ruby Memorial following a brief illness.

Born on October 4, 1911, in Weston, WV, he was a son of the late Patrick E. **HINZMAN** and Minnie E. (Bailey) **HINZMAN**. On June 11, 1933, he married the former Geraldine V. (**FURMAN**), who preceded him in death on September 2, 1999.

Survivors include two daughters and one son-in-law, Carolyn (husband Ronald) **RAMSAY**, Romney, WV, and Doris **BROSCIUS**, Weston, WV; two sons, Dean E. **HINZMAN** and Ralph B. **HINZMAN** Jr., both of Dover, DE; eight grandchildren; eight great-grandchildren; three sisters, Reta **BAILEY**, Ft. Myers, FL, Helen Hacker, Richmond, VA, and Lois Alfred, Lehigh Acres, FL, and four nieces and nephews, Nancy **CLEGHORN**, Bridgeport, WV, Tim **ALFRED**, Ripley, WV, Charles **ALFRED**, Knoxville, PA and Marilyn **KEATING**, Lillian, AL. He was preceded in death by two grandchildren.

Mr. **HINZMAN** was a securities broker with Allegheny Financial Programs. He was a member of the First Baptist Church in Weston, where he was active in the choir. He was also a past-master and sixty-five-year member of Weston Masonic Lodge No. 10, A.F. & A.M.; a member of Bigelow Chapter No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; St. John's Commandery No. 8, Knights Templar, where he received the York Cross of Honor; Scottish Rite; Nemesis Temple A.A.O.N.M.S. Shrine of Parkersburg, WV; Lewis County Shrine Club, and Weston Chapter No. 40, Order of Eastern Star.

He was also a member of Weston Rotary, where he was a Paul Harris fellow; president and founder of the Weston Chapter of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barbershop Quartet Singing in America; a life member of the Hackers Creek Pioneer Descendants, and a member of the Wally Byam Airstream Organization for over thirty years.

He was a veteran of World War II, serving in the U.S. Navy as a radarman, and is a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion Post No. 4, Weston, WV.

Friends called at the Floyd Funeral Home, 402 Main Avenue, Weston, on Friday, June 20, 2003, from 5 to 8 p.m. Funeral services Saturday, June 21, 2003, with interment in the Weston Masonic Cemetery. Masonic Graveside Rites were accorded by Weston Masonic Lodge No. 10, A.F. & A.M.

*On a more personal note:* On June 17, Ralph had spent most of the morning getting ready (in the rain) to pull his Airstream to Vermont. He was putting mirrors on his truck and slipped in the very wet hilly ground and fell, tumbling several times. This was about 10:30 a.m. He was taken to Morgantown but there was nothing they could do. He passed at about 2:20.

Ralph was a Life Member of HCPD and his son, Ralph Jr., dil, Twyla, and daughter Carolyn **RAMSAY** are also HCPDers. Ralph was instrumental in setting up our endowment fund and was a contributor of many dollars over the years. He was a wonderful person and close friend to many of us. We shall all miss him.

# Jesse HUGHES' Dauntless Daughter

by Maj. Lee R. GANDEE

Reprint from 9 January 1958, *Times Record*, Spencer, WV

Submitted by Rosemary Petersen

She carried a rifle and a torch, and a brace of pistols were in her belt, as with a scream of battle she tore down upon a pack of timber wolves. Few women would have dared such a deed, but she was no ordinary woman – she was the daughter of Jesse **HUGHES**.

This was Mercy **HUGHES**, born on Hacker's Creek in 1787. She was not named Mercy when she was born, but Martha, for Jesse had another daughter Martha, who had been captured and carried off by the Shawnees before the second Martha was born. The **HUGHES** supposed the first Martha dead and named the infant in her memory.

Then, after three years, rumor came that Martha **HUGHES** was alive at Detroit, and Jesse walked there from the Monongahela to bring her home. She was unwilling, for she was in love, but he brought her, and when her mother saw her, she cried, "It is the mercy of God that she is returned to us!" To commemorate this mercy, the little girl was renamed Mercy, which in the illiterate speech of the Virginia border became "massy" as time went on.

In 1801, in Harrison County, she married Uriah **GANDE**<sup>2</sup>, son of the elder Uriah, who had been third sheriff of Randolph County, and they accompanied the elder Uriah to Meigs County, Ohio. Here most of her children were born, and many of her kinsmen as well as her husband's had settled, some in Ohio, and others across the river in Jackson County.

Then, in 1823, cholera scourged the Ohio Valley, and to escape it Uriah brought his family to a vale, just below the old Shawnee trail in Roane County, of which Jesse **HUGHES** told him.

It was good land, but the winter of 1823 was a hard one for bears killed their hogs, and just over a low hill there was a creek where an enormous pack of wolves denned. These wolves compelled the **GANDY**s to shelter their sheep in a lean-to against their cabin, and at times fought the dogs right there. Frequently only by burning gunpowder could they be driven off. Uriah and his sons planned a wolf pen to be built as soon as the weather grew mild, and gave Wolf Creek the name that it bears to this day.

Early in March winter broke, and Uriah took his eldest son, Jesse, to look over a tract of land that he had contracted to survey. During the morning that they rode off, Mercy scanned the gathering clouds with anxiety, fearing that they portended a late blizzard.

Just after noon it broke, with winds and sheets of snow. Mercy busied herself with a hot supper to thaw her menfolk, for she expected them to return half-frozen. As it grew late she could hear upon the wind the eerie wailing of a wolf pack, which had come down Wolf Creek and were ranging quite near. She was thankful that her husband and son had gone off well armed.

Still as night drew on, her anxiety doubled and she prepared torches of heavy green wood wrapped with pitch-soaked rags, setting one to flame outside as a beacon to guide the men, and perhaps discourage wolves from approaching the cabin. She and the children ate in silence, dreading to hear shots in the distance. Under the floor the dogs whimpered, and the sheep in the lean-to stirred restlessly.

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<sup>2</sup> The GANDY surname is spelled variously: GANDY, GANDE, GANDEE. All are the same family.

Then the sound that theyd readed came. Shots! Mercy snatched down the Kentucky rifle that she handled like a man and stuck two loaded pistols into her belt, grabbed the heaviest of the torches and set it alight at the hearth.

At the door, one of the children said, "It's Jess and Daddy. I can hear them yelling for help."

"Let us go, too!" fourteen-year-old William and twelve-year-old George Washington begged. "We can fight wolves. They'll kill Dad and Jess!"

"You stay inside!" Mercy exclaimed. Then turning to Sarah, the eldest daughter, she breathed, "Sarah, if anything happens, you know how to do. Take care of the baby."

She ran through the deep snow toward the mouth of Wolf Creek. Soon she could see by the flaring torch that a mass of wolves were ahead, tearing at a dying horse. She glimpsed a second, upon which two men with clubbed rifles were beating off leaping wolves. The horse screamed in agony and terror. She saw that it was being pulled down. With a berserk yell she shot dead a wolf that was clinging to one of the men, and threw down the rifle. Then using her torch as a cudgel she plunged into the frenzied pack. A wolf ripped at her skirt and she crushed its skull. Beating off wolves right and left, she forced her way to the horse, and shoved her pistols into the men's hands. They shot two, and clubbed others with their rifles and as they cringed back from the flailing torch and the acrid pistol smoke the three broke free of the wolves. The pack did not pursue them, but turned to finish the dying horse.

Only then did Mercy realize that the two men were not her husband and her son, but two belated travelers following the trail from the Kanawha to Parkersburg. When she reached the cabin, she noticed with some surprise that she was bleeding, and modestly compelled her to have a dress brought to the lean-to to put on, for her garments had been torn off almost to the waist by the fangs that had snatched at her.

Uriah and Jesse returned the next morning, and they and the travelers put out poison on Wolf Creek. Later, when the gaunt bodies were counted, they found that there had been over forty wolves in the pack. Many showed the marks of fire.

After this heroic deed, Mercy **GANDY** lived 70 years, dying in her 107<sup>th</sup> year. She lived to see the wilderness cut down and a village spring up where her cabin stood. She saw her children become enemies in the Civil War, for she had two sons fighting for the north and two for the south. Then, when her family no longer depended upon her, she gave up the life that she had lived so long, so bravely, and so patiently, and was laid in the burying ground between her mother and her husband, to wait the ingathering of seven generations of her blood which now sleep beside her, under the restful cedars at Gandeville.

Rosemary's maternal grandmother was Bessie Groves **DAVIS**, great-great granddaughter of Mercy **HUGHES GANDEE**. The article was given to Rosemary by the late Marie **GRAHAM**, a niece of Bessie's. Rosemary thought this article would add to our understanding of the life of women in earlier times.

# JOHN & PHEBE ARMONCAST REXRODE

by William D. Rexroad

(their ggg-grandson)

Hutchinson, Kansas, December 2002

**J**ohn **REXRODE** was born in Pendleton County, Virginia in last half of 1790 to Georg **REXROTH** and his wife Margaret **HEVENER**. John was the grandson of Johannes Zacharias **REXROTH** the Pioneer who came to America in 1749. It is less certain when John's wife Phebe **ARMONCAST** was born, but it was most likely 1796, and probably during the first half of that year. She too was born in Pendleton County. Her parents were Henry **ARBOGAST** and his wife Sophia **WADE**. (See separate story about the names **ARMONCAST** and **ARBOGAST**.)

John served in the military for a short time during the War of 1812. He enlisted in 1814 and was a private in Captain Jesse **HENKLE**'s company of the Virginia Militia. Many years later Phebe described John at the time of his enlistment as being about six feet high with black hair, blue eyes, and dark complexion. That she had such a vivid memory of him in his youth may be an indication that the two were courting when he left for service. John signed up for a term of six months as a substitute for George **REXRODE**, possibly his older brother, but actually served only four – from 21 July until 12 November 1814. He then received an honorable discharge at Norfolk, Virginia.

John and Phebe were married just a few months after his discharge from service. The wedding took place at her father's residence in Pendleton County on May 18, 1815. They remained in Pendleton County for the next thirty years and raised a large family there. They had six children that are known from records and it appears that there were three others who were also their children but were not designated as such in the incomplete records of the time. All are listed below, with the notation (np) for those not proven to be children of John and Phebe.

Eunice (np), born 1817-18.

See separate story, *Daughter Eunice?*

Margaret, born 1819-20

Jesse (np), born 1821-22

See separate story, *Who Were Their Parents?*

Henry A. (np), born 1823-24

See separate story, *Who Were Their Parents?*

John J., born May 1826

Nathan N., born 1828-29

William H., born 1831-32

Phebe, born 1833-34

Sophia, born 1834-35

That John and Phebe were married in 1815 and Eunice was not born until 1817 or '18 raises the possibility that there could have been an earlier child. If so it must have died in infancy. No record has been found of such a birth or death.

John worked as a farmer and a blacksmith. He also acquired considerable land in Pendleton County during the 1820s and 1830s. In 1821 he and his brother Zachariah bought 144 acres from their father George for £450. The land was located adjacent to Moyer Gap Road (present-day



county highway 25) on the South Branch River about 8½ miles south of Franklin. The brothers divided the land between them, John taking 75 acres east of the river. It was here that he and Phebe had their home and he his blacksmith shop. John later bought another fifty acres on the south side of the 75 acres where he resided. In 1835 John paid \$100 for an additional 217 acres of wooded land located in an area known as Chesnut (sic) Woods. This was on the west side of Bob's Mountain and Wagner Knob and a couple of miles over high mountains from his other land.

For some unknown reason, John and Phebe pulled up stakes in Pendleton County and moved west to Lewis County, Virginia (now Upshur County, West Virginia), probably in the fall of 1845. They sold all 342 acres of their land in August of that year, receiving \$1250 for it. They took most of their children with them when they moved. Daughter Margaret did not go because she had married Nicholas **HARPER** in 1842 and they made their home in Pendleton County. Son Jesse probably did not go either. He was 23 years old at the time, presumably on his own, and possibly in love. He married Rebecca **PENNIGER** in Pendleton County in May 1846 and they too made their home there.

In March 1846 John paid \$400 for 300 acres of land north of Buckhannon (then Lewis County). Tax records from 1847 placed the total value of the land and the buildings on it at \$225. The land was located on the waters of Cherry Fork, a branch of Turkey Run (not to be confused with the Cherry Fork near Ingo in the southern end of the county). John had been living on the land at the time of the purchase, an indication that he likely moved there in the fall of 1845 after selling the Pendleton County land and before winter set in.

A couple of years later – in February 1848 – John appeared to be having financial difficulties. He signed over his 300 acre farm to a trustee as security for a debt of \$369.74 he owed Alexander **IRELAND**, the man who had sold him the land in the first place. Both parties must have believed the debt could and would be paid because terms of the indenture were such that John was allowed to stay on the land and keep the profits from its use. The indenture was to become void if John paid the money owed, plus accrued interest, by 10 January 1849. He apparently did this because he was not prevented from selling the land in October 1849. (Several years later Ireland declared in another transaction regarding the land that **REXRODE**'s debt had indeed paid in full and the trustee had been directed to reconvey the farm to **REXRODE**.)

Whatever it was that lured John and Phebe to Lewis County did not hold them there. They began selling off their land in October 1849. The 300 acres was divided up and sold in five separate tracts over a period of five months. They sold two of the tracts to their sons Nathan and John J. Another tract was sold to Timothy **MICK** who had married their daughter Eunice a couple of years earlier. The largest tract, containing 120 acres, was sold to Levi **HOTZAPILLAR**, a man with no apparent family connections. The fifth tract of land was sold in February 1850 to Daniel and William **FARNSWORTH**, also men with no known family relationship to the **REXRODES** but who engaged in many land transactions of the time, buying and selling farm land in the area. Receipts for the five sales totaled \$1325.50, four of which were paid in cash. Timothy **MICK** purchased his tract under an agreement whereby payment was "secured to be paid to him [John]." Tax records of 1850 placed the value of the 300 acres and the buildings on it at \$1500.

It isn't clear exactly when John and Phebe left Lewis County after selling their land there, or where they went. They were back in Pendleton County by 1860, but apparently had wandered around what is now West Virginia during the 1850s. Phebe stated after John's death that he had resided in Roane County for about one year and in Wood County for about two years. (Roane County was not formed until 1856.) Their daughter Phebe was married in Ritchie County in August 1859. That county lies between Lewis and Wood Counties and is about twenty miles north

of Roane County. Perhaps their daughter Sophia stayed in Wood County when John and Phebe left there. She was married in Wood County in June 1868.

At some time after 1855 John received two eighty-acre bounty-land warrants for his service in the War of 1812. A bounty-land warrant was not actual title to land, rather it was an entitlement to claim certain land in lieu of payment for military service. Bounty-land was mostly in Ohio; there was none in Virginia. There is no indication that John ever left Virginia in order to exercise his claim to bounty-land. Such warrants were sometimes redeemed for cash or sold to others who wanted to claim the land.

In any event, by 1860 John and Phebe were back in Pendleton County and had taken up residence with their daughter Margaret and her family – husband Nicholas **HARPER** and their five children. Margaret and Nicholas lived on the South Branch near the southern border of the county, a mere six miles south of where Margaret had been raised. Nicholas farmed and had a sawmill and a blacksmith shop there. John and Phebe later moved into a residence next door to Nicholas and Margaret.

John died at his home in Pendleton County on 17 November 1867. His death was witnessed by Nicholas **HARPER**. His place of burial is not known. There is an old cemetery up near the top of Brushy Mountain behind where Nicholas and Margaret lived, but it contains no marker for John **REXRODE**.

Phebe remained in Pendleton County for a few years, there at least until 1870. But by 1872 she was residing in Buckhannon, Upshur County, West Virginia, possibly living with her son Nathan. This was in the area that was formerly part of Lewis County where John and Phebe had lived years before. She was back in Pendleton County by 1878, again living near her daughter Margaret.

John's brief service in the military during the War of 1812 was sufficient for Phebe to obtain a widow's pension from the government, although obtaining that pension was no easy task. She first filed for it in January 1872, but the application was rejected several months later for want of proof of marriage. Her attorney had been notified of the discrepancy but did not follow through and her claim was dropped when the time limit expired. Her second claim several years later was admitted because it had been the attorney, not she, who was negligent in the first application.

Her second claim was filed in late July 1878. She had a different attorney this time, but it still took more than a year before the pension was granted as one problem after another caused delays: The matter of using a different attorney had to be cleared up; there was a question about using the name **ARMONCAST** one time and **ARBOGAST** another; a marriage license proving her as John's wife had to be obtained; and an affidavit testifying to John's death was required.

Phebe's claim was finally allowed in October 1879 and she began receiving a pension of eight dollars per month. She may even have received a lump-sum payment to make up for eligibility back to March 1878, although the record on that is not clear. The pension amount had increased to twelve dollars per month by 1889.

Phebe died 14 November 1889 in Pendleton. Her death was reported by her son-in-law Nicholas **HARPER** who was listed as being her neighbor, an indication that she was still living next door to him and her daughter Margaret. Her burial place is not known.

## THE ARMONCAST NAME

Phebe's surname is variously spelled as **ARMONCAST**, **ARBOGAST**, and **ARMONCORT**. **ARBOGAST** is the most common contemporary usage, but **ARMONCAST** is the form Phebe

herself used on documents in the 1800s. The name **ARMONCORT** is mistakenly used in number of family history writings and probably stems from a misreading of the 1815 marriage register in the Pendleton County, West Virginia courthouse where her name appears at first glance to read **ARMONCORT**. However, a closer look at the old handwritten entry reveals the spelling to be **ARMONCAST** or **ARMONCOST**, but definitely not **ARMONCORT**.

## JOHN'S BIRTH YEAR

The age or age range of John **REXRODE** is given in several census records:

<u>Record</u>	<u>Age Given</u>	<u>Calculated Birth Year</u>
1810 census	16 - 25	1784/85 – 1793/94
1820 census	26 - 44	1775/76 – 1793/94
1830 census	of 30 under 40	After June* 1790, before June 1800
1840 census	of 40 under 50	After June 1790, before June 1800
1850 census	59	1790/1791
1860 Census	70	1789/1790

\* June 1 was the official census date 1830 through 1860.

Born in the last half of 1790 fits all the above birth year possibilities.

## PHEBE'S BIRTH YEAR

The age or age range of Phebe **ARMONCAST REXRODE** is given in several census and other records:

<u>Record</u>	<u>Age Given</u>	<u>Calculated Birth Year</u>
1810 census	10 - 15	1794/95 – 1799/1800
1820 census	16 - 25	1794/95 – 1803/04
1830 census	of 30 under 40	After June* 1790, before June 1800
1840 census	of 30 under 40	After June 1800, before June 1810
1850 census	56	1793/94
1860 census	66	1793/94
1870 census	73	1796/97
1880 census	84	1795/96
Death register, d. 11/14/1889	94y, 9m, 14d	31 January 1795
Pension application of 1/20/1872	75	After 21 Jan.1796, before 20 Jan. 1797
Pension application of 31 July 1878	82	After 1 August 1795, before 31 July 1796

\* June 1 was the official census date 1830 through 1880.

Born in the first half of 1796 fits most of the above birth year possibilities. The gross discrepancy in the 1840 census listing could simply have been a matter of a mark being erroneously entered in the wrong, adjacent column on the census form.

## DAUGHTER EUNICE?

The first and only known record on which the name Eunice **REXRODE** appears is in the Lewis County, Virginia (now West Virginia) marriage register. She is listed there as marrying Timothy **MICK** on 9 September 1847. Accordingly, she is referred to as Eunice **MICK** in later records. She is not named earlier because census records prior to 1850 did not give names of household members, only their gender and age range. Compounding the difficulty of finding her listed in records is the fact that she was misnamed Julia **MICK** in the 1850 census. So who was this Eunice **REXRODE** and where did she come from? Later census records show that Eunice was born in 1817 or '18. Other information points to her being the daughter of John and Phebe **REXRODE**, as seen in the following.

The census of 1820 lists two girls under age ten in the household of John [and Phebe] **REXRODE**. One of them would have been Margaret. The other is the age Eunice would have been then. A girl of Eunice's age is also listed in the household in two following censuses: a girl of ten under fifteen in 1830, and a girl of twenty under thirty in 1840. This was all in Pendleton County, Virginia (now West Virginia).

John and Phebe **REXRODE** moved their family to Lewis County from Pendleton County in 1845. Some people named **MICK** also lived there. Another **REXRODE** family was living nearby too, but they had no daughter of the age to have been Eunice. It is reasonable to believe that Eunice and Timothy **MICK** met there as neighbors and began a courtship that led to their marriage in 1847. One of the signatories on Eunice's marriage bond was John **REXRODE**. This would indicate that John was her father, as marriage bonds were typically signed by the prospective groom and father of the bride-to-be.

It happened that the same official who married Eunice and Timothy **MICK** also married another couple on the same day. That couple was Henry A. **REXRODE** and Caroline **PENNIGER**. Henry A. **REXRODE** is believed to have been a son of John and Phebe, so this may have been a double wedding ceremony of brother and sister.

John and Phebe had been living on a 300-acre farm they owned in Lewis County. In 1849 and 1850 they divided the land into parcels and sold it prior to moving away from the area. Two of the parcels were sold to sons of theirs. A third parcel was sold to Eunice's husband Timothy **MICK**, a fitting action if Eunice was indeed their daughter. And the evidence here strongly suggests that she was.

## WHO WERE THEIR PARENTS?

The parents of Henry A. **REXRODE** are believed to be John and Phebe **REXRODE**. They were probably the parents of Jesse **REXRODE** too. No documents have been found to prove this, but there is a trail of events and evidence on record that clearly points to such a conclusion. The John **REXRODE** referred to here was the son of Johann Georg **REXROTH**, son of Johannes Zacharias **REXROTH**, the latter being the first **REXRODE** to come to America.

The 1850 census of Highland County, Virginia, lists Henry A. **REXRODE** as being 26 years old and Jesse **REXRODE** as being 28. This means they were both born between 1820 and 1825.

Both were born in Pendleton County, Virginia. John and Phebe **REXRODE** were living in Pendleton County at that time. In the census of 1830 John and Phebe were shown to have two sons under five years of age (John J., born in 1826 and Nathan, born in 1828-29) and two other boys of five under ten years of age, meaning born between 1820 and 1825. This is the correct age range to be Henry A. and Jesse. And if these two boys were indeed the offspring of John and Phebe it would explain what appears to be an unusual six-year gap during which Phebe seemingly bore no children; between 1819-20, when their daughter Margaret was born, and 1826, when John J. was born. Women in that time typically bore children at intervals of two to three years and Phebe was no exception. She gave birth in 1817-18, 1819-20, 1826, 1828-29, 1831-32, 1833-34, and 1834-35. For Jesse and Henry A. to have been born to John and Phebe in the early 1820s would complete that pattern.

Census and other records from that time reveal no other **REXRODES** who might have been the parents of Henry A. and Jesse. Birth dates, death dates, and marriage dates don't match. Thus, all other **REXRODES** can be eliminated as possible parents of Henry A. and Jesse, leaving John and Phebe as the most likely candidates. Two boys of the correct age range were still living with them at the time of the 1840 census.

Another indication that Henry A. may have been the son of John and Phebe is the name he was given. It was common practice in those days to name children after parents and grandparents. One specific practice was to name the second son after the mother's father. Phebe's father was Henry **ARBOGAST**. Thus the possibility that Phebe named her son Henry A. after him. Henry used the initial A. with his name throughout his life. There were other Henry **REXRODES** in the area at the time, but only one Henry A.

But if Henry A. was the second son, who was the first? Assuming it was Jesse, the naming practice was not followed. The first son would have been named George, after the father's father. So what reason might John have had for not following this practice? Perhaps he had a falling out with his father and did not want his son to have his father's name. Certain events of the time make this a possibility worth considering. John's mother died around 1814. His father, Georg, remarried in 1819 when he was nearly sixty years old to a woman almost thirty years his junior and who had already been married twice before in the previous seven years. Furthermore, there are indications this woman had a past she wanted to hide. Nevertheless, they were married and she and Georg began having children of their own. So one may speculate that John was unhappy with his father about all this and chose not to name his first son after him.

Still another indication that Henry A. may have been the son of John and Phebe is seen in the circumstances surrounding his marriage. John moved his family to Lewis County, Virginia (now Upshur County, West Virginia) in 1845. Three known sons of John and Phebe were married there: Nathan in 1849, John J. in 1853, and William H. in 1854. It would fit the pattern if Henry A. had also been a son of John and Phebe, had moved to Lewis County with them, and was married there, as were their other sons. He did. Henry A. was married there in 1847.

It may never be proven that John and Phebe were the parents of Henry A. **REXRODE**. There simply are no records to verify it. But this circumstantial evidence makes a convincing case that they were.

# GEORGE HARDMAN I: ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS

by Edna Sharon Hardman West

**T**he book, *George Hardman I.- Ancestors and Descendants*, is a fulfilled dream of the author's father, George Dencil Hardman I. It has life sketches of the **STOUT, GRIMES, BOWYER, McWHORTER, LOWTHER**, and **HARDMAN** families. These families are united with the marriage of George Dencil **HARDMAN** and Hazel **BOWYER** on December 23, 1928.

The **STOUTs** have been traced back to 1570. John **STOUT**'s son migrated from England and settled at Grave's Island, NY later moving to New Jersey. Our great grandparents, Edward Jackson and Amanda **BLAKE STOUT**, settled at Copen, Braxton County, WV. Our grandmother, Mary Catora, "Tory" **STOUT** married Hugh Raymond **BOWYER** and lived in Burnsville, V\*7V.

The Felix **GRIMES** family migrated from Ireland in the mid- 1770's to then Highland County, Virginia, which is now Pocahontas County, (W)V. Leonard **BOWYER** II married Nancy **GRIMES**. His second wife was Catharine **GRIMES**. The **BOWYER** family has been traced back to Leonard Boyer I and 1815 through his will, which is in the book, in Pendleton County, (W)V. The author continues to work on tracing them farther back. We believe his family came from Germany. After fighting in the Civil War, Leonard II moved with his children from Highland County to Gilmer County, (W)V. They resided at Horn Creek where our great grandfather, Charles Osbourne, was born. Our great grandfather came to Braxton County in approximately 1894.

Henry **McWHORTER** was born in 1760 and came by way of Pennsylvania from Orange, New York to Lewis County, (W)V after the Revolutionary War. He settled on Hacker's Creek and built the first mill in Lewis and Braxton County. His granddaughter, Rebecca Celina, married Edward Jackson **LOWTHER**. Their son, Granville, is our great grandfather.

The author has traced the **LOWTHER** family back to 1199 A. D. in Ireland. William **LOWTHER**, Jr.'s son, Robert, migrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania in the 1738. Robert was the father of Col. William **LOWTHER**. Bessie **LOWTHER HARDMAN**, our grandmother, was the daughter of Granville. She was given a parcel of ground on Fall Run, Braxton County, West Virginia on her marriage to John William **HARDMAN**. The author currently owns their homestead.

The **HARDMANs** are descendants of Nicholas **HARDMAN** and have been traced back to 1720. He was born in Ingleheim-am-Rhine, Germany. Peterman **HARDMAN** and his brothers migrated to America in about 1764.

John William **HARDMAN**'s father, Perry Worthington, was a trustee at the founding of the Fall Run United Methodist Church in 1893. A copy of the deed for the land, which has his signature on it, is in the book along with the article about the church written for its 100th celebration by Eva Bull. This article lists Bessie **LOWTHER** and Perry Worthington **HARDMAN** as charter members of the church. The author currently serves as a pastor in the United Methodist Church in Parkersburg, West Virginia. She was attending this church when she answered her call to preach.

George and Hazel **HARDMAN**, the author's parents, met and married at Fall Run in 1928. She was born in the homestead of her grandparents, John William and Bessie **LOWTHER HARDMAN**. They moved to Burnsville shortly after her birth and lived in Burnsville, W throughout our childhood.



Our immediate family was active in politics in Braxton County with their daughter, Marjorie **HARDMAN BURKE**, serving several years in the West Virginia Legislature. Hazel **HARDMAN**, our mother, served in the Silver Haired Legislature; and our father, George **HARDMAN**, served on the Braxton County Commission.

There are many interesting facts about the lives of our ancestors and their descendants in the book. Our ancestors were pioneers in the religious, settlement, politics and military ventures of the United States of America. Col. William **LOWTHER**, Caleb **STOUT** and Henry **McWHORTER** all fought in the Revolutionary War. Some of them donated land for churches or helped found them such as Fall Run United Methodist. One opened his home for a church before one was built and one served as a Methodist preacher.

They help settle Lewis, Braxton, Gilmer, Ritchie and Wood counties. Unfortunately, the family was split in the Civil War-some fought for the Union and others for the Confederacy. There are stories of confrontation with Indians; one ancestor lived in Tecumseh's teepee. Her obituary is in the book with her telling of that story. Our ancestors participated in the political process of West Virginia.

The book has many pictures of the family and her ancestors. The author's primary goal is to assist other 'cousins' as they seek out their ancestors. She is grateful to those 'cousins' she found during her research and thanks them for their contributions. The book may be purchased on the internet from <http://www.1stbooks.com/bookview/13586> or by searching on Amazon.com or Barnes & Noble.

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## ANNOUNCING THE PUBLICATION OF FOUR GOFF BROTHERS

Phillip G. Goff and Roy L. Lockhart are pleased to announce the publication of their book, *The Four Goff Brothers of Western Virginia, A New Perspective on Their Lives* (Morgantown, PA: Mashof Press, 2003). The book follows the lives of James, John Turton, Thomas and Salathiel Goff as they forged the western Virginia frontier in the 1770s. After sojourns into what are now Loudoun Co., Va. and Hardy Co., W.Va., the Goff brothers raised families in present-day Preston Co., W.Va.; Tucker Co., W.Va. and Clark Co., Ky. Descendants are disbursed across the U.S., with concentrations in West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, Texas, Nebraska, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Descendants married into families, including **BOLYARD**, **BOYLES**, **BUSH**, **DENNY**, **HARDMAN**, **RIDDLE**, **HECK**, **MOATS**, **SPRINGSTON**, **STOCKWELL**, **SUDDUTH**, and **SWETNAM**.

Building on 40 years of research by Lockhart, the authors in 1999 embarked on a quest to uncover and examine every contemporary reference to these four pioneering brothers. Scouring public and private archives from Massachusetts to Florida, Lockhart and Goff identified nearly 1,400 documents from 1766 to 1833 pertaining to the four Goff brothers. Among these were never-before-published records containing groundbreaking information on the early lives of the Goff brothers and their families. The resulting book is a fully indexed work, with newly prepared maps, original illustrations, signatures of all four men, quotes from three of the brothers and photographs of one child and 53 grandchildren of the four Goff brothers.

With 400+ pages and nearly 2,300 footnotes, this hardbound book is divided into three parts. The first section, which is unique among genealogy books, recounts how the Goff brothers conquered the wilderness of western Virginia in search of land, while surviving Indian attacks and living through land disputes, slavery and personal struggles. The book continues with a genealogy of the Goff brothers, beginning with what is known about their parents and proceeding through their over 250 grandchildren born between 1792 and 1861. The book concludes with documentary appendices, including key court cases and surviving wills of three of the Goff brothers.

# GOVERNOR ATKINSON'S WIFE TO FACE POSSIBLE INDICTMENT\*

## West Virginia Anxiously Debating What the Governor's Conduct Should Be in Regard to a Pardon If Wife Convicted!

By Barbara P. Palmer

*As published in The Clarksburg Telegram on October 02, 1897*

*Oct. 02, 1897.* The case of the State against Myra H. **ATKINSON**, wife of George Wesley **ATKINSON**, Governor of West Virginia, charged with forgery, will come up on Monday, when the arguments on the demurrer to the indictment will be heard, finally, and probably decided by Judge Reece **BLIZZARD**.

If the demurrer is overruled the defense will move for a postponement till the next term of court, under the plea that, since the finding of the indictment, there has not been sufficient time nor opportunity to secure the attendance of Important witnesses and the depositions of others who cannot be brought to the State.

Should the case come to trial at this term of court, or whenever it does come to trial, it will be the most vigorously contested legal battle that has ever been seen in West Virginia. Mrs. **ATKINSON** has almost unlimited means of her own, and aside from her own personal fortune, will have any aid that can be extended by her sister, Mrs. **GOFF**, a relative of Judge Nathan **GOFF** of the United States District Court, who can command a million dollars as easily as one dollar.

### Wealth at the Defendant's Command

Besides the wealth at the command of Mrs. **ATKINSON**, her position as the wife of the Governor of the State, and the standing her husband and a legion of his and her own wealthy and eminent relatives are in her favor.

While there is nothing political in the matter, Mrs. **ATKINSON**, coming of a Democratic family, and being known as sympathetic with that party before her marriage to Governor **ATKINSON** last Summer, the Governor's friends have tried to make it appear that the case was brought to injure his chances for the seat in the United States Senate, now occupied by Senator **FAULKNER**.

The fact is, Mrs. **CAMDEN** (her name before marriage to Governor **ATKINSON**, a short time ago), was under indictment before her marriage, and the movement to indict her was begun before it had even been hinted that a love affair between them existed. The announcement of their engagement last June was, in fact, more of a surprise than the announcement that Mrs. **CAMDEN** had been indicted.

### Delicate Question for the Governor.

A feature of the discussion of the case, which has been general in West Virginia for several weeks, is the question of Governor **ATKINSON**'s duty under certain conditions. If his wife should

be found guilty of forgery and sentenced to the penitentiary, should he allow her to serve her time or should he pardon her?

This question has become the fad for discussion among country literary societies, and every country paper coming to hand these days contains editorials on the subject. Sentiment and justice would be arrayed in a most remarkable manner under such a set of circumstances, and the preponderance of opinion since the Governor's awful break in the Kimes pardon case, in which he officially chided Kimes for not committing murder, is that he would follow his first sentimental impulse.

Mrs. **ATKINSON** is in many ways a remarkable woman. She has been thrice married, and each time had secured wealth and position from her husband. As a poor and obscure girl she married Dr. Wm. **DAVIS**, a man of prominent family, in 1875. Dr. **DAVIS** drank lye for whiskey in the dark on night, and died.

In 1883 the widow married Judge Gideon Draper **CAMDEN**, the most prominent and wealthiest member of the famous **CAMDEN** family that numbers Senators, Governors and millionaires in its list of notables. She was the thirty-eight, handsome, vivacious and lively; just the sort of woman to attract a millionaire widower of seventy-five; and that he was attracted, and the widow was not without business sense, is proven by a marriage contract that gave her \$100,000 for marrying him and caring for him in his old age, also by the will that gave her all of his estate except a few \$500 legacies he left to his children and grandchildren.

### Still a Handsome Woman

At fifty-two, when Mrs. **CAMDEN** married Governor **ATKINSON** last Summer, she was still well preserved, and retained much of her youthful spirit and vigor. She and the Governor had known each other for awhile, and had always been good friends. After the Governor's period of mourning for his wife, who died in 1894, it was noticed that he was often at Clarksburg, Mrs. **CAMDEN**'s home, and that she often entertained him not only there, but when they might chance to be in Washington, where Mrs. **CAMDEN** maintained an elaborate establishment on U Street.

The forgeries Mrs. **ATKINSON** is alleged to have committed are in connection with the property left by Judge **CAMDEN**. And it is through these that she is alleged to have secured control of and to have turned into cash thousands of dollars worth of property now claimed by others of the **CAMDEN** heirs.<sup>3</sup>

### Addendum

Myra **HORNER** was the subject of much gossip most of her life. One local historian said that a people were fond of saying that she married once for love (a physician who died very mysteriously), once for money (Judge Gideon Draper **CAMDEN**, who lived 86 years), and once for social status.<sup>4</sup>

Myra **CAMDEN ATKINSON** was indicted and later exonerated from all charges made against her by the children of her late husband. She was primarily vindicated due to the fact that Judge **CAMDEN**'s will bequeathed his entire estate to his wife, Myra, with the exception of several \$500 bequests to his children and grandchildren.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> *The Clarksburg Telegram*, October, 1898

<sup>4</sup> Informant.

<sup>5</sup> West Virginia State Archives and History. Internet Access: [www.wvculture.org/history.html](http://www.wvculture.org/history.html)

After **ATKINSON**'s term as Governor of WV, he was selected as United States district attorney for the Southern District of WV in 1901. In 1905 he was appointed by President (cont. p. 20)

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## LETTER TO MARK HERSMAN

April the 6<sup>th</sup> 1855

Preston County, Va.

Deare father I take this oportunity to inform you that wee are well at presant and hopping that thease few lines my find you injoying the same good blessing. I heard that you was not satisfied about me a living so fare from you. I am living a good ways from you, but you must not trouble yourself about me for I am trying rto get along the best \_\_ I can't always be with you nor you s cant always be with me but I would like to be with you if I could. I heard you have left of drinking forever and I was glad to hear it. Its the best thing you could due in this world for you have but a little stay on earth till you haft to leave this world and all behind you to never return no more and what little stay on earth you have make it a happy stay so that you can meet your wife and children that is gone before you.

I heard that you was a living by your self yet and that you take a sick spell once and a while and that you got sick one night when you was a lone and was not able to get up to get you a drink and the next day James came thare and you was still bed fast. I wont you to quit living in that way for you mite be found dead some time and nobody know it for severel days. I wont you to live with some of your children and then when you get sick you will have somebody to wait on you James said when he was hear that you talk of selling your mare and land and stock and come down hear and stay with us. Com on, you are wellcome to live with us your life time if you wont too. We will due our part by you as well as we can but wee dont wont your money unles you wont us to have it. If you come and wont us to save it for you wee will due it, or wee will give you a place to save it yourself. Wee wont you to come down hear and see us. If you dont come and stay

We could have sent the colt up by James for you to ride down if we had a know whether you would come or not and I dont know but what we would enyhow if it wasnt is it this for we cant due without it yet a while, for we did not know if you did come, how soon nor how late, for we all haft to stick close to home these times but we would all like to come up to see you all but we cant come before \_\_\_\_\_ without sickness Write to us as soon as you get this letter and let us know how you a getting a long and if you have sold out ore not and what you are a going to due. Wether you are a going to come down and stay with us ore not. We have had a hard winter and cant get shet of it yet. Yesterday it commenced snowing and it is still a snowing yet. The wages is tight hear and it costing one dolar and seventy to two dolors a bushel of corn from eaty seven to one dolar for potatoes one dolar and twentyfive cents butter ?) .....

twelve and a half sents a dozen. Oats from fift to seventytwo. Charless father bought between seventy and one hundred acres of land about three miles from hear, for two hundred and forty six dollars. That pease that Charles told you he was a going to by, his pap told him if he would by it he would pay a hundred dollars tordes it for him. An he ast him when it was to be sold, the old man said he did not know, but he know all the time fore he had bin going to kingwood. It was to be sold at the ..... we know nothing about it.....before we know anything about it and Charles has bin much xxxs since about it and he says he wont be satisfied about it until he gets it out of his paps hand. So

now I must bring my letter to a close for I havnt no more room So no more at presant but remember us both at the our of death from Charles B **MEGEE**<sup>6</sup> and Ruhama **MEGEE** to Mark **HERSMAN**

Transcribed from original in HCPD collection by Walter **HERSMAN**

genealogy

?????

## QUERIES

Your queries are invited and encouraged. Members are permitted unlimited queries, depending upon space available. We will try to use all you submit. You may snail mail them to HCPD, 45 Abbotts Run Road, Horner, WV 26372 or e-mail them to [queries@hackerscreek.com](mailto:queries@hackerscreek.com). Be sure to tell us they are for the JOURNAL and include your regular mailing address as well as your e-mail address. Also, it would help if you capitalize the surnames for the editor.

1. I am working on a book "Descendants of Moses Hays of Augusta County, Virginia" that contains many descendants that settled in West Virginia. I would appreciate hearing from any descendant of the following: Martha Randolph **HAYS** b. Sep 1840 Batesville, Albemarle Co, VA d. 31 Jan 1913 Buckhannon, Upshur, WV m. 25 Nov 1860 [Buckhannon, Upshur, WV] Paris **CASTO** b. 3 Apr 1835 Brushy Fork, Harrison, VA d. 2 Dec 1920 Buckhannon, Upshur, WV. Isaac F. **HAYS** b. abt 1795 Albemarle Co, VA d. bef 1870 Barbour Co, WV m. 21 Jun 1825 [Monroe Co, VA] Anna **CURRY** b. abt 1803 Pocahontas Co, VA d. Apr 1882 Barbour Co, WV. Sarah Elizabeth **HAYS** b. 14 Mar 1834 Barbour Co, VA d. 1 Apr 1910 Barbour Co, WV m. abt 1850 [Barbour Co, VA] Arnold **RIGHT** b. 19 Nov 1830 Barbour Co? VA d. 7 Mar 1905 Barbour Co, WV. Martha Ellen **HAYS** b. Jan 1846 Randolph Co, VA d. bef 1902 Braxton Co?, WV m. 23 Jan 1857 [Barbour Co, VA] William M. **WRIGHT** b. Jun 1829 Randolph Co, VA d. 5 Dec 1909 Braxton Co, WV. William **HAYS**, Sr. b. 1781 Augusta Co, VA d. abt 1844 LaSalle Co, IL m. 16 Nov 1803 [Bath Co, VA] Susannah **CUNNINGHAM** b. abt 1785 Pendleton Co, VA d. abt 1832 Randolph Co, VA. Agnes **HAYES** b. abt 1815 Randolph Co, VA d. IA m. 3 Apr 1833 [Randolph Co, VA] James **VANSCOY** b. 1809 Randolph Co, VA d. IA. Mary "Polly" **HAYES** b. 1821 Randolph Co, VA d. 25 Apr 1875 Randolph Co, WV m. 6 Jun 1839 [Randolph Co, VA] Ellis Hixson **VANSCOY** b. 1817 Randolph Co, VA d. 23 Jan 1876 Randolph Co, WV. Margaret **HAYS** b. 1822 Randolph Co, VA d. 1875 Tucker Co, WV m. 14 Nov 1848 [Randolph Co, VA] Joshua **VANSCOY** b. 5 Jun 1827 Randolph Co, VA d. 15 Jun 1904 nr Dill City Washita, OK. George **HAYES** b. 30 Jan 1789 Augusta Co, VA d. 11 Nov 1865 Harding, Randolph, WV m. 2 Dec 1824 [Beverly, Randolph Co, VA] Mary "Polly" **VANSCOY** b. 7 Apr 1804 Randolph Co, VA d. 19 Jan 1891 Randolph Co, WV. Nancy **HAYS** b. 12 Mar 1792 Augusta Co, VA d. 13 Apr 1879 Kanawha District, Braxton, WV m. 19 Jan 1813 [Pendleton Co, VA] Henry **CUNNINGHAM** b. 19 May 1790 Pendleton County, VA d. 15 Dec 1863 Kanawha District, Braxton, WV. Thanks, Terris 'Terry' C. **HOWARD**, 6535 Seaview Ave NW #303B, Seattle, WA 98117-6051 - email: [tch6535@aol.com](mailto:tch6535@aol.com)

2. I am looking for any information anyone may have to prove that Charles **QUEEN** Sr.. (**McQUEEN**, **MacQUEEN**) was a Magistrate and served in the English Army. Also any information as to where he came from in Tipperary County of Ireland. Has any one found any

<sup>6</sup> McGee

ships list for Charles Sr. or his son Charles coming to the USA or going back to England? I have looked and cannot find anything on Charles Sr. in Ireland or any ships list for either of them. Any information at all will help. Thank you for your help. Contact me at [azrupp@cox.net](mailto:azrupp@cox.net) Also research **HAAS, WHITTEMORE, DERST, BURCHARDT, QUEEN, POST, CASTO, LOWTHER, MARPLE** and others. George W **RUPP**, 18239 N 41ST STREET, PHOENIX, AZ 85032-1401

3. I am looking for information and descendants of my gg-grandfather, Robert G. **HAYS** (various spellings of the name HAYS). Robert and his brother, Benjamin **HAYS**, settled in the area of Big Otter Creek, Clay County in the early 1850's. They are probably related somehow to the **HAYS'/HAYES'** that settled in the Central West Virginia earlier. This family has been my brick wall for many years and I would appreciate any help in trying to break it down. LoisAnn **HAYES**, 22920 Pleasant, St. Clair Shores, MI 48080 [loisannahayes@comcast.net](mailto:loisannahayes@comcast.net)

4. Need information on Nancy (**WINE**) **WYNE** born about 1805, married July 18, 1840, Fauquier County, Va., to David **MORRISON**. Arrived in Harrison County with children in 1840. Where was she born and who were her parents? Ethel **NIELSEN**, 25 Bridgewood St., Irvine, Ca 92604, [een10@juno.com](mailto:een10@juno.com)

5. My great grandmother was Eliza Ann **WILSON**, wife of Jeremiah **EDMAN**. They were married in Lewis Co, 11 Aug 1853. Eliza was the daughter of Samuel **WILSON** and Margaret **SIMS**. Samuel was born sometime between 1800 and 1810, in Virginia, Pennsylvania or Ireland, depending on what census you use. I have found the children of Samuel and Margaret, and the **SIMS** family back to Culpepper Co., VA, I have found court records, i.e., deeds, trust deed, wills, but I cannot find anything about Samuel prior to his marriage to Margaret in Lewis Co., 20 Sep 1832. Census records show him in Lewis Co. in 1840 and 1850, with wife and children. In 1860 he was enumerated in the census of Ritchie Co; in Gilmer Co. by 1870 and in Calhoun Co. by 1880, and there his trail ends. I did not find him in the death or cemetery records. I did find a deed from his son John **WILSON** with his mother, Margaret, who survived Samuel, but no record of her death either. I remember a Will **WILSON** who visited my grandfather when I was a child and my mother called him Uncle Billy. Of the 9 children I found born of the union of Samuel and Margaret, 3 of the girls died in young adulthood unmarried. Of the other children I've found marriages into the **GOFF, HOUGHTON, MOORE**, and possibly **HAMRICK** families. There MUST be another descendant somewhere who is looking for this family. ANY help or lead will be more than I have now. Lillian **DODD**, 355 Rockaway Rd., Charleston, WV 25302 (304) 344-4514 [ldodd2@juno.com](mailto:ldodd2@juno.com)

7. Adam **SMITH** died in November 1820 in Lewis County, VA/WVA. He married Anna **CAIN**. This is my *BRICK WALL* as I cannot seem to find out anything about Adam **SMITH** or his wife Anna **CAIN**. Is there anyone out there that knows anything about either of these people? I am desperately looking for the parents of both, a marriage record for their marriage, where Adam was possibly buried in Lewis County, and what happened to Anna after the death of Adam. This is what I already know:

#### Last Will and Testament

Adam Smith, Lewis County



October 31, 1820

I Adam Smith of the County of Lewis farmer Being weak in body but of perfect senses and memory calling to mind the mortality of my body and that it is appointed for all men once to die appoint this my last will and testament that is to say first of all I recommend my soul in the hands of God who gave it and my body to the earth to be burried (sic) at the descretion (sic) of my executor nothing doubting but at the general resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God and after my Just debts and funeral expenses are satisfied.  
I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Anna all my real and personal estate while she continues my widow to dispose of the same as she may see proper should she ever marry or after her death I give and bequeath the same to all my children male and female share and share a like to have to and to hold to then and their heirs forever I do hereby appoint my beloved wife Anna and Joseph Cheuvront executor of this my last will and testament hereby revoking and making void all the wills and testaments heretofore made by me

Aaron, Cheuvront  
Sarah (her mark) Cheuvront

Adam (his mark) Smith

Probated November 1820.

>>>>>>>>

Extra notes by Carlisle Bowling: The witnesses to this Last Will and Testament are Aaron Charles **CHEUVRONT** born March 14, 1780 in Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, died February 19, 1863 at Odaville, Jackson County, West Virginia and his wife Sarah Rose **RICHARDS CHEUVRONT** whom he married in Harrison County, WV on July 11, 1803. I wonder what connection this **CHEUVRONT** family had with the **SMITH** Family.

There is a listing in one of the books at Hacker's Creek Library that proves Anna served as the executor of Adam's will and a further indication that he owed money at his death which Anna tried to pay but was sued for the money before she got it paid. I have never found out if there was any real estate involved but it appears from the Will which was written only a few days before his death that there was property of some kind. I have not found any settlement of an estate for Adam, nor have I ever found a complete list of the children belonging to Adam and Anna. It is my belief that Anna remarried and left Lewis County. Any proof of this would also graciously appreciated.

I do know that there were at least two children that I have proven through research: Mary "Polly" **SMITH** born October 7, 1804, Benson, Harrison County, VA/WVA and died there March 12, 1898. The other, a son, Lemuel E. **SMITH** born about 1811, Lewis County. I have no death date for Lemuel but I do know that he was married at least *FOUR* times: His first wife is unknown. The second wife was Elizabeth **SPROUSE** married March 18, 1872 in Harrison County. Number 3 was Mary Ann **WEBB** married on April 22, 1880. The last known wife was Tabitha **SANDY** whom Lemuel married in Harrison County on July 19, 1891. All of these marriage records show that he was the son of Adam and Anna **CAIN SMITH**. The second marriage record shows that he was a widower when he married Elizabeth.

Our connection to Adam **SMITH** comes through his daughter Mary "Polly" **SMITH** who married Rev. Joseph Blackwell **BAILEY** Sr., was the son of William **BAILEY** and Elizabeth **MINTER**. Both

Mary "Polly" **SMITH BAILEY** and Joseph Blackwell **BAILEY** Sr., buried in Mt. Lebanon Baptist Church Cemetery, Benson Community, Union District, Harrison County, WV. I have a great deal of research on the **BAILEY** family and I have visited the graves of Polly and Rev. Joe many times and have pictures of them. There is a grave beside them that I believe is a child's grave belonging to them but I cannot remember it's name at the present. I will have to dig out my pictures and look but it runs in my mind that the child's name was "Adam." If anyone has any knowledge whatsoever about this family, PLEASE contact me at Zarvon@aol.com. Thanks, Carlisle BOWLING, PO Box 1177, Flagler Beach, FL 32126-1177

8. **REYNOLDS** descendants are searching for descendants of Jacob **WAGNER** and Margaret **REYNOLDS WAGNER**. Both died in Upshur Co, had five children born between 1860 and 1878, Perry, Sophronia, Jacob, jr, Rosie, and William D. Sue **NEFF**, 6319 Sundance Trail, Brighton, MI 48116. Email: [sueneff@comcast.net](mailto:sueneff@comcast.net).

9. Searching for descendants of John Boyd **REYNOLDS**, born Upshur, died Braxton Co. in 1880. Married Mary E. **COBERLY**, daughter, granddaughter Mary **McNEMAR**, also daughter Lodie **REYNOLDS**. Sue **NEFF**, 6319 Sundance Trail, Brighton, MI. 48116 email: [sueneff@comcast.net](mailto:sueneff@comcast.net)

10. Looking for information on following descendants/in-laws of Thomas **BARTLETT** c1730-1806 who moved to Harrison Co 1785: Thomas **ASBERRY** & ch: Elizabeth, Nancy, Elijah, and others?; their families?; Stephan B m1791 Nancy, had 11 ch including Sarah m1812 Billy **WEST** & Elijah m1830 - who were other ch and their families?; Thomas **SINCLAIR** m1820 Susannah - who were their children?; Samuel W **MEEKS** m1826 Sarah; Richard B **MARSHALL** m1829 Emily; Thomas **MEEKS** m1832 Nancy; Benjamin **COPLIN** Jr m1807 Nancy; John **WILKINSON** m1816 Rebecca; David **JAQUES** m1835 Mary Ann; John L **SOMMERVILLE** m1810 Mary Ann; Austin **SHINN** m1842 Matilda; David B **WAMSLEY** m1815 Mary; Michael K **STEALEY** d1822 m1818 Matilda; or a Lewis **BARTLETT** b1819, believed to be estranged son of Wilson **BARTLETT** m1816 Nancy **BERKLEY** (looking for any children of this family). Jim **BARTLETT**; 4 Taunton Ct, Gaithersburg, MD 20877; email: [jimbartlett@mindspring.com](mailto:jimbartlett@mindspring.com)

11. I am looking for someone who has documented information on the marriages among the children of Cornelius and Margaret (**SLEETH**) **CAIN** and various members of the **MARKS** family- specifically, Elizabeth **CAIN** (b 24 Feb1815 in Gilmer Co.), and Sarah **CAIN** (b 8 May 1816) and their descendants. So far, I have about four different sets of information from five different people. Mary **SLEETH CREAMER**, 446 Park Street, Morgantown, WV 26505, [GodivaM@adelphia.net](mailto:GodivaM@adelphia.net)

12. In the course of conducting some family research in Webster County, I have learned that the Wainville United Methodist Church and the adjacent school were important parts of my family's history. The Church is being considered for some historic recognition, but I need more information on the actual building, such as when electricity was added, when the steeple was added or changed, etc. I would appreciate hearing from anyone with information on the actual building, or who has memories to share about the church or the school. Email [elizabethvance@infionline.net](mailto:elizabethvance@infionline.net) or mail to Elizabeth **VANCE**, 3803 Waynoka Drive, Greensboro, NC 27410.

# JOHN SLEETH'S TRADING POST - Publications and Materials For Sale

## BIRTH RECORDS:



**BIRTH RECORDS OF LEWIS COUNTY, WV** - Compiled by Hartzel Strader and Alan Strader. From the Lewis County Court House Birth Records. Soft bound. Index. HC-7061 Volume I 1853-1868; HC-7062 Volume II 1869-1877; HC-7063 Volume III 1878-1892; HC-7064 Volume IV 1853-1903, HC-7065 Volume V 1904-1916. \$15.00 each. Volume VI 1917-1929, \$20.00 ea.

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**HISTORY OF THE HENRY MCWHORTER FAMILY OF NJ & WV** Written in 1948 by family historian Minnie S. McWhorter. Reprinted in 1980 and being offered through HCPD for the McWhorter Family Association. Family proceeds support the Henry McWhorter Cabin at Jackson's Mill. **HC-7096 \$25.00**

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**LEWIS COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA: HER PEOPLE AND PLACES** Alphonse de Lamartine said, "History is neither more nor less than biography on a large scale." And so it is with the newly release companion to the above book. *Lewis County, West Virginia: Her People and Places* contains more than 600 true stories of Lewis County families, businesses, events, and places of yesterday and today written by people from Washington State to Florida and Maine to New Mexico, with a few from West Virginia thrown in for good measure. More than 500 photographs define the text and add color to this book, the colorful dust jacket of which features the beloved McWhorter cabin at Jackson's Mill. Edited by Joy L. Gilchrist- Stalnaker with help from a cadre of volunteers across the country, this 256-page book is indexed. **HC-9001 \$62.00**

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**CHRONICLES OF BORDER WARFARE** Written by Alexander Scott Wither (ISBN 0-87012-000-X. Revised edition of the famous history of the settlement of northwestern Virginia (West Virginia) and of the Indian wars in that section. Edited and annotated by Reuben

Gold Thwaites. Original compilers of the information were William Hacker and William Powers. Withers was given the contract for the book after Hacker's and Power's deaths by a Mr. Israel, a Clarksburg, (West) Virginia, publisher. ONE OF THE BIG FOUR! Paperback. 468 pages. Indexed. **HC-7526 \$16.00**

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**THE PEOPLE OF VANDALIA COMMUNITY, LEWIS COUNTY, WV**, by Sam W. Hardman & W. H. Peterson with new maps by Hartzel Strader, indexed. 62 pages. **HC-7949 \$22.00**

**A HISTORY OF ROANOKE, WEST VIRGINIA**, Compiled by Emma Snider and Nettie Gregory, this book chronicles the village that all but disappeared with the building of Stonewall Jackson Dam and Lake. 36 pages. Spiral bound. 36 pages. **HC-7098 \$14.00**

**COLLINS SETTLEMENT OF OLD** This manuscript appeared in the Weston Independent newspaper in 1921-1922. The author might have been David B. Cook who was then the manager of the newspaper. This version was typed and indexed by Linda B. Meyers. It is the perfect compliment to the History of Walkersville written by Roy Bird Cook and to the History of Roanoke as written by Emma Snyder. Paperback. 60 pages. **HC-70\_\_ \$9.00**

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**MY RECOLLECTIONS AND EXPERIENCES OF THE CIVIL WAR or A CITIZEN OF WETON DURING THE LATE UNPLEASANTNESS** by Thomas Bland Camden, M.D. with footnotes, index and new maps and pictures by Otis L. Reed. Proceeds from this book support both the HCPD Library and the Louis Bennett Public Library. **HC-7960 \$19.95**

**LEWIS COUNTY, WV, IN THE CIVIL WAR** Written by Roy Bird Cook, 1924, and edited by West Virginia historian Boyd Stutler, this book explores the military operations around and about Lewis County as well as those who served from the county on both sides during the Great Conflict. "The significance of the operations in Lewis and adjoining counties cannot be measured by the number of troops engaged in holding the section, or by the fact that no great battle was fought within the sector. . .," said Stutler. Weston was the gateway to all points in the interior of what would become, as a result of the war, West Virginia. Contains listings of Lewis Countians who served on both sides. Indexed. Soft bound. Reprinted 2000 from manuscript retyped by Cindy Ethier-Kostka. **HC-7042 \$15.00**

**LOYAL WEST VIRGINIA 1861-1965** The best testimony to an act, wrote Theodore F. Lang three decades after the Civil War, is the testimony of one who saw the act done. For more than three years Lang, a native of Clarksburg in divided Harrison County, was immersed in the tumultuous events of 1861-1865 that forged West Virginia's creation as America's 35th state midway through the war. In this book Lang describes events and personalities responsible for West Virginia's formation and pays particular attention to military operations involving West Virginia and its soldiers who remained loyal to the Union. Contains histories of every West Virginia military organization with complete officer rosters and 63 photographs. Indexed. Hardbound. 386 pages. **HC-7950-LW \$35.00**

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**WEST VIRGINIA CIVIL WAR ALMANAC, Volume 1** The first of three projected books being compiled and written by Tim McKinney, this volume is a must for the researcher interested in the Civil War ancestors from present-day West Virginia. McKinney used numerous resources in his compilation: 1890 Civil War Veteran Census, the 1890 Confederate Index; Civil War medals of Union veterans (many remain unclaimed in Charleston today); compilation of WV Confederate soldiers and citizens who died in Federal prisons or military hospitals; an index to records of the Southern Claims Commission; and more! Hardbound. **HC-7950-CWA1 \$29.95**

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**IMAGES OF THE CIVIL WAR IN WEST VIRGINIA** Authors Terry Lowry and Stan Cohen share a mutual love of the visual image of the Civil War, in both photographs and artwork. In this book Lowry and Cohen have produced an important, comprehensive compilation of historic images depicting West Virginia during the War Between the States. Images of the Civil War contains both never-before-published photographs as well as images that have been published, in such period magazines as Harper's Weekly and The New York Illustrated News. Because of the large number of images available, the authors decided to limit the focus of the book to photographs and drawings created from 1860 to 1865. An exception to this are the post-Civil War portraits of men who fought in the war, found in the chapter Carrying on the Memories. These are the most poignant and telling photographs in the book. Looking at the faces of these brave and aging men, you remember that their lives were forever altered by the bloody chapter that tore this nation apart. 206 pages, 450 photos, images, broadsides, etc., soft cover **HC-7950-CWI \$17.95**

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